REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,891.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th May 1874, at 4 p.m.

May 1874.		June	
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves Madras	12
,, Carwar	30	,, Coconada	14
,, Narrakal ......June	3	,, Vizagapatam	15
,, Allepy	3	,, Bimlipatam	15
,, Tuticorin	5	,, Gopaulpore	16
,, Colombo	6	,, False Point	17
,, Galle	7	Arrives at CALCUTTA	19
,, Negapatam	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however, call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1874, at 2 p.m.

May 1874.		June 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSREH	10
,, Kurrachee	26	,, Mahomerah	10
,, Guadur	27	,, Fao	10
,, Muscat	29	,, Koweit	12
,, Bunder Abbas	31	,, Bushire	12
,, Linga ......June	2	,, Linga	15
,, Bahrein	4	,, Bunder Abbas	16
,, Bushire	4	,, Muscat	18
,, Fao	6	,, Guadur	20
,, Mahomerah	6	,, Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSREH	7	Arrive [illegible]BAY	26

N.B.—No Cargo will [illegible] on the [illegible]ling.

[illegible] Agents.

[illegible]ON WITH KURRACHEE.

[illegible]HE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd May 1874, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May 1874, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave 23rd May.)

THE fine s.s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heold & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 29th May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25th MAY.

THE new Steamer "SOUTH TYNE," 1,519 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, having accommodation for Twenty Passengers.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez	300
To Malta	400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th May 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9 10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PARAENSE, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Paraense.

Bombay, 16th May 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

[illegible] description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, [illegible] CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 25th May, 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, 1,481 Tons, and 250 H.P.,) Captain Chas. Fraser, will LEAVE for Southampton as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, [illegible] Passengers [illegible] for that Port, Suez Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 1st June 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 29th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

EXTRA STEAMER VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will DESPATCH the Steam-ship CHINA (2,010 Tons, and 420 H. P.,) as an EXTRA STEAMER to LONDON on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer CALYPSO, 2,000 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th June next. This Steamer has good accommodation for Cabin Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7
To Aden	£16	£1-13

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 13th May 1874.

A NOVELTY.

VENETIAN CABINETS—Ornamental boxes, cabinet shape, with lid, containing a small supply of best quality Note Paper and Envelopes to match in two patterns. Qualities of Paper as follows :—

Venetian Blue laid, highly glazed.
Do. do. mill finish.
Venetian Cream laid do.
Do. do. mill finish.
Baskerville Cream Wove do.

The rates of Indian Postage, inland and overland, are printed inside the lid of each box. Price of each complete Rs. 3-12.

RECHERCHEE PAPETERIE, containing a small supply of cream laid note paper, and the new long envelopes to match, to take the paper folded once, *lengthways*, Rs. 2.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

THE RAILWAY WATCH.

A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE
WATCH,
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,
KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,
A CAPITAL WATCH
FOR
HARD WORK
OR
TRAVELLING.
Rs. 60.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
3, HORNBY ROW.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

A large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.
2 Bales of Spun Yarn.
On account of the concerned—
2 Cases Wire Gauze Round Meatsafes of sizes.
8 Dozen Brass Globe Cabin Lamps.
On account and at the risk of Purshotum Canjee—
P B S E—1-9—9 Cases of Prints.

At 1 p.m.

The Property of Professor Candy.

1 English-built Brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms—

On account and risk of Mr. Mahadew Radhavullub.
A parcel containing 14 strings of pearls, 534 carats.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DELHI JEWELLERY, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a lot of valuable Jewellery, consists of Ladies' and Gentlemen's rings, set with diamonds, rubies, and pearls, handsome gold ear-rings of various patterns, valuable brooches, breast pins, lockets, locket chains, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the above Jewellery is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, and following days, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the respective premises, by order of Syed Ahmed bin Syed Hoosein Ally Shah Cadree, the administrator of the estate and effects of Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ally Shah Cadree the following Properties :—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground, with the messuages, tenements or sheds, standing thereon, situate lying and being at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 3,215 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3 and 145, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164 and 164, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bhanjee Nundoo, on or towards the West by the property of Eloobaee, Widow, on or towards the North by the Vacant Ground of Borajee, and on or towards the South by Falkland Road.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenements or dwelling house and shed standing thereon, situate lying and being at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleswar, containing by admeasurement 857 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5 and 6, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164 and 164, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Chimunlalljee Maharaz, on or towards the West by a Passage, on or towards the North by the Falkland Road, and on or towards the South by the property Lot No. 3.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements or sheds standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Khetwady New Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 1,715-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 31, 39, 40, 41, 42, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164, and 164, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Chimunlalljee Maharaz, on or towards the West by the property of Eloobaee, widow, on or towards the north by the property Lot No. 2, and on or towards the south by the Khetwady New Road.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Jewellery, consisting of Diamond Ruby, Emerald, Pearl and Gold Ornaments.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, the undermentioned jewellery on account and at the risk of Mr. Monmohundass Davidass the Mortgagor and by order of Virjee Shunker Gowreeshunker Esq. the Mortgagee, viz :—gold ornaments, comprising kada, vaux, sunkla, chundukur, madaliakunthi, tuspatea, chagdi, hasdi, and jewellery set with diamonds rubies, emeralds, pearls, &c., comprising gulputta, bajee or bracelets, kakan or bangles, chochi or armlets, rings set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds of different shapes and of best water, Akote or ear ornaments &c.

The above will be now on view, from Saturday the 23rd instant between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
(Suit No. 77 of 1874.)

Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder .... Plaintiff.
vs.
Rustomjee Nanabhoy Guzder .... Defendant.

In part Pursuance of an order made in this suit by the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley on the nineteenth day of March last, and under instructions given by Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder, by virtue of his authority as executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, as affirmed by an Order of the High Court made in the matter of the Indian Trustee Act 1866, and in the matter of the Will of the said Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, deceased, on the Thirteenth day of May instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, on the premises, if not previously disposed of by private contract, commencing THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st day of May, instant, at four p.m., the following valuable properties situate at Mazagon :—

Lot No. 1

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1135 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Mr. Narrayen Wassodew, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by the 4th Moozavurpaccady Road, and on the west by Lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1016 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Manockjee Setna and others, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 1, and on the west by Lot No. 3.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 818 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 2, and on the west by the bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, which is assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 10.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1042 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the said new proposed road, on the south by Lot No. 7, on the east by the Moozavurpaccady road, and on the west by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1593 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the new proposed road, on the south partly by Lot No. 7 and partly by the large bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, on the east by Lot No. 4, and on the west by the bungalow and compound now in the occupation of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee.

Lot No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,671 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the Aviary, on the south by the bungalow and compound now in the occupation of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee, on the east by the said new proposed road, and on the west by the Nawab's Tank.

Lot No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,410 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by Lots No 4, and 5, on the south by the property of the Portuguese Church, on the east by 4th Moozavurpaccady road, and on the west by the large bungalow before referred to.

Lot No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the bungalow and cook-room standing thereon, situated at Mazagon in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 10, containing by admeasurement 2,635 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the property of Merwanjee Maneckjee Setna, and the Nawab's Tank Road, on the south by the new proposed road, on the east by Lot No. 3, and on the west by the new proposed road.

Lot No. 9.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement and bungalow, cookroom, and stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No 8, containing by admeasurement 3,101 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—on the north by the Lot No. 6, on the south by the small bungalow of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, which is assessed by the Municipal Collector under No. 9, on the east by Lot No. 5, and on the west by the Chinar Ranoojee Street.

Lot No. 10.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, and bungalow, cookroom and stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9, containing by admeasurement 2520 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows : that is to say on the north by the Lot No. 9, on the south by the house of Manuel Gonsalve, on the east by the Lot No. 11, and on the west by Chinar Ranoojee Street.

Lot No. 11.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant ground with fine Mango trees growing thereon, situated at Mazagon in the Subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1,675 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the north by the Nawab's Tank Road, on the south and west by the said Chinar Ranoojee Street, and on the east partly by Lot No. 9 and partly by the Nawab's Tank.

Lot No. 12.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage and bungalow, cook-room, and stable standing thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 22, containing by admeasurement 3738 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north partly by Lot No. 9 and partly by Lot No. 5, on the south partly by the Portuguese Church and partly by Church Street, on the east partly by the compound of the Portuguese Church and partly by Lot No. 7, and on the west partly by Lot No. 5 and partly by Lot No. 9.

For further information and conditions of sale apply at the office of the undersigned vendor's Solicitors, No. 9, Forbes Street, within the Fort.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Vendor's Solicitors.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, a fine mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte by Broadwood and Son, Carriages, Horses, Books, Plants, &c., at No. 70, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the property of the Estate of the late Arthur B. Pelle, Esq., deceased ; the same comprises a set of teakwood French polished dining table, dining-room arm-chairs, an English carved chiffonier with mirror, plated and brass round-bottomed moons, French polished circular, pier, and card tables, drawing-room easy and low chairs, half-backed couch, English Brussel-carpet, a fine full-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte (in excellent order) an ottoman, iron-painted bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, cheval glass, glass-door cupboards, wardrobes, almirah, chests of drawers, teapoys, carved screen, a single-barrelled rifle in case, cane mattings, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles.

At 2 p.m.

One light double-seated phaeton, with lamps, pole, &c., by Simpson of Madras.

One set of brass mounted double harness, one single, seated light office Brougham with lamps, cushion, &c., by Collett & Co., One Grey Arab Brougham Horse, two sets of plated single Harness, a Chesnut Riding Horse, three Gentlemen's saddles and bridles, a few dozens of best Sherry, Amontillado and Claret, choice plants in tubs and pots, books, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the full details will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, 6, 8, 10 and 16 lights Crystal cut Glass Chandeliers, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps, Single and Double-branched Wallshades, handsome English and Brussels Carpets, a first-rate full-sized Slate Billiard Table, rich Engravings in maple and gilt frames, Silver articles, and a collection of valuable Books, &c., at the Bungalow of the late Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff at Gowalia Tank.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, and the day following, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instruction to sell by Public Auction, at the above-named place, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of a deceased Gentleman, comprising glass and crockery wares, plated and silver articles, a set of blackwood camp dining tables, dining-room chairs, sideboard, telescopic jackwood and teakwood tables, drawing-room, carved, conversation, divan and sofa couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, circular, pier, and card tables, chiffoniers, bookshelves, round teapoys, blackwood music stands, mirrors, rich English and Brussels carpets, 6, 8, 10, and 16 lights crystal cut-glass chandeliers, table and hanging argand lamps, plated candlesticks, pairs of single and double branched wallshades, a first-rate full-size mahogany slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., by Bennett, carved glass-door cupboards, chest of drawers, a carved 4 post bedstead, camp cots, vases, figures and ornaments, a large musical box and stand, a correct-going 8 day clock, by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, wardrobes, rattan and folding arm-chairs, engravings in gilt and maple frames, a collection of valuable English and Guzerati books and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on inspection.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1874.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S
DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THURSDAY, 21st MAY.

NINE POINTS OF THE LAW,
AND THE NEW BURLESQUE OF
CINDERELLA.

FRIDAY, 22nd MAY.

VALET-DE-SHAM
AND BURLESQUE OF
CINDERELLA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE ....Rs. 5 | UPPER CIRCLE ......Rs. 2
STALLS .... ,, 3 | PIT .... ,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan is on view

Doors open at 8½ ; commence at 9.

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS CROCKETT has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm by procuration.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1874.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 20th May 1874.

RAYMOND'S
IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Canadian Manufacture.
NETT CASH PRICE, Rs. 32, COMPLETE.

N. V. CURRANEE,
6, Church Lane, Bombay. Sole Agent.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COLABA COMPANY (Limited), will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-eighth day of May, 1874, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—

Firstly.—To confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the Thirteenth day of May, 1874, that is to say—

1. That the Colaba Company (Limited) be wound-up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866.

2. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Colaba Company (Limited) when appointed, be authorised to purchase the interest of any member dissenting under Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, either out of the cash in the hands of the Company or out of moneys to be raised by such Liquidator or Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portion of the property of the Company.

Secondly.—To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.—Dated this Twentieth day of May 1874.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a respectable person to act as STEWARDESS in a Steamer leaving Bombay for England.—Apply to Mr. SMITH, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED, by a GENTLEMAN and his WIFE (no children) comfortable APARTMENTS in the Fort ; or would share expenses with another Couple. Full particulars to "NED," *Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, from the 5th June. First-rate exposure to the sea breeze, good Piano and Billiard Table. Rent Rs. 250. Address "M. M.," care of *Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY GLEE CLUB.—The WEEKLY MEETINGS will be DISCONTINUED during the remainder of the hot weather. Due intimation will be given to Members when the Meetings will be resumed.

SHIP BISCUITS, Rs. 9 per cwt. ; CABIN, Rs. 11 and 13 ; SUPERFINE FLOUR, Rs. 22 per cask, 196lbs., nett. BAPTY BROTHERS, near the Cathedral.

HINDOSTAN SOLID IVORY CURIOSITIES FOR SALE. Apply to D. CURSETJEE MAJOO, 27, Meadow Street, opposite to the Oriental Bank.

NOTICES.

WHEELER AND WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE, COMPANY, AT THE
VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,
IN ADDITION TO
THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT
FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,
HIS MAJESTY THE
EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF
"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"
UPON THE
HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,
PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and his was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the
GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	,, 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	,, 165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS !

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

'WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.'

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona........ Messrs. Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee & Sons.
Surat .... Sorabjee Edulje Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

SUPERIOR GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY,
SPECIALLY SELECTED for the HOT SEASON.

GENT'S BANIANS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino ...	Six.	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony ...	,,	19 0	21 0
Best Super A. & Co.'s Special-make, Shrinkless	,,	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, medium substance	,,	31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted Half Silk	,,	40 0	45 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS. Double Feet and Heels.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton ...Doz.	9 8	10 8
Super ,, ,, ... ,,	11 0	12 8
Fine Fancy Colours ... ,,	14 8	16 0
Extra Super ,, ... ,,	16 8	18 0
Best Fancy Stripes ... ,,	18 0	21 0
Best Lisle Thread ... ,,	25 0	28 0
Real Balbriggan ... ,,	28 0	32 0
KNICKERBOCKERS for Sportsmen......per pair.	4 12	5 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS. Soft and Shrinkless.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures ....Doz.	15 8	17 8
Super Drab or Fawn	17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes	17 8	19 8
Vecuna Merino, a new Introduction, very thin and comfortable	22 0	25 0
Stout Merino, Plain	19 0	21 0
Stout Ribbed ,,	19 0	22 0

GENT'S DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton, Six..	26 0	29 0
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee..	27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino....	36 0	42 0
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats	42 0	48 2
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers	31 0	35 0
Bathing Drawers, per pair.	2 0	2 4

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	17 0	19 0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, in equal quantities, all the new Designs	17 1	19 8
Best Striped Cambric	6 8	7 8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric......six. ..	16 8	18 0
Oxford Cloth ......each..	4 12	5 8
Wove Flannel ......each..	8 0	9 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Wove Flannel	17 0	19 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20 0	23 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
ASQUITH & COMPANY.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE NOTED
GRAND SQUARE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE.

NEW MUSIC BY EVERY MAIL.

CONCERTINAS, BANJOS, GUITARS, TAMBOURINES, VIOLINS,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS,
COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Our New Catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments, are Now Ready, and copies will be forwarded upon application.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
H.M. the QUEEN, H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

BOMBAY HOUSE—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.

		Per Dozen. *In Bombay including all charges.* Rupees. *Qts.*	*Pts.*
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17
,, Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½
,, Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12
,, Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac	Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	12	7½
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12
Barsac		17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.

Chambertin	Red	Labelled and Branded.	32	17
Nuits	Red		26	—
Volnay	Red		21	11½
Beaune	Red		18	—
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White		26	14
Chablis, light	White		17	9½

CHAMPAGNES.

(Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s and Wachter & Co.'s Brands.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
,, ,, ,, per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling (Star)	38	
Good Sparkling	3½	18
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	27½	15½
Hock ,, Johannisberger	42½	22½
,, ,, Rudesheimer	27½	15½
,, ,, Hochheimer	24½	14
,, ,, Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27½	—

SHERRIES, &c.

	Per Dozen. *In Bombay including all charges.* Rupees. *Qts.*
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	37
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	27
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	25
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23
Brown seal, pale and dry	23
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20½
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½
Madeira, East India, very choice	36
Sacramental Wine—Rota Tent	26

PORTS.

	Qts.	*Pts.*
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal	34	—
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.

		Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale	Black capsule	34
,, old pale	Yellow capsule	30
,, pale	White capsule	27
,, pale	Blue capsule	23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	,,	24½
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,,	22
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	,,	22½
,, Scotch, 1st quality	,,	22½
Geneva, in flasks	,,	19

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—

White Curaçao, Anti Choléra, Cherry Brandy, Crème de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crème de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino .... *per case* 27½

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	*Pts.*
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	39	20½
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20
Noyeau	37	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28½	15½
Orange Bitters, best	20½	—
Kill the Crow Bitters	28½	—

Terms :—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* Cash. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be critically tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'.—This article bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz. :—

	Nett Cash with order.	Credit.
Casks containing 6 Dozen Pints	Rs. 3 8 per Dozen.	Rs. 3 12 per Dozen.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTATION TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS, &c., OF CALCUTTA,
Maintain in their Show-rooms Stocks of Articles of
INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

Emanating from their own Manufactory, as well as from various native centres of industry, and expressly selected with a view to their suitability for

PRESENTS TO SEND TO EUROPE.

To satisfy inquirers after articles of native make entirely, an assortment of each of the following has been placed on view at their BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

RICH TRICHINOPOLY GOLD JEWELLERY,
Of rich colored Gold, elaborately chased in the usual well-known style, and consisting of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Crosses, Studs and Sleeve-links, &c.

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
Which is a special manufacture of some districts in Eastern Bengal, and which is particularly worthy of attention on account of its exquisite Lace-like pattern and pure frosted white color.

GOLD-MOHUR OR COIN JEWELLERY,
Consisting of elegant and useful Ornaments, made up to order of Indian Gold Coins.

CASHMERE SILVER GOODS,
Made to our especial order in Cashmere itself, of pure Silver, and richly gilt with pure Gold.

The ornamentation of these beautiful goods is in a style peculiar to the Artizans of the *Happy Valley*. The delicate and elaborate chasing, which is further brought into prominence by being richly gilt, suggests the well-known Pine-apple pattern so noticeable in Cashmere Shawls. The List comprises *Surroys* and *Claret Jugs, Tumblers, Mugs, Goblets, Salvers, Tankards Muffineers, Napkin Rings, Crosses, Pendants, &c.*

TIGER CLAWS.
Mounted in rich gold, as Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, &c., &c.

Orders respectfully solicited. Discount for Cash.

HAMILTON & Co., Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

NOTICES.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.
Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,
C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY,
as applied to the noble recreation of
BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushions he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed, can be done at any time for a few annas. The extreme simplicity of the Electric Marker and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England, and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the Electric Markers, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly : meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The Markers can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees Sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot, therefore, be procured elsewhere.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CALCUTTA.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a FIRST STOREY & GODOWN of a spacious House, having Vehar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street opposite Messrs. Remington and Co.'s Cotton Screws, House No. 120. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort, or at No. 127, Small Colaba.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank, Her Majesty's Treasury, Public Debt Office, and Government Savings Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant, in honour of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th May 1874.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1 10 per Share, being at the rate of TWELVE per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the Half year ending 31st December 1873, WILL BE PAID at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after the FIFTEENTH INSTANT.

The Transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to the Twenty-first instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 13th May 1874.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Fort Premises on THURSDAY, the 21st May 1874 at 4 p.m.

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1874 and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.
5. To pass a resolution for rescinding the old Articles of Association and adopting in their stead the new ones which have been prepared.

By Order,
GEO. PUGH, Manager in India.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

A 16-FEET PIT TO SINK.

TENDERS are invited for the SINKING of a 16-feet CIRCULAR PIT.

1st Letting say 200 feet deep.

Engine-power, Material, and Tools supplied by the Company, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Further particulars, specification, and all other information to be obtained on application to the

AGENT & MANAGER
of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Co.,
Mohpanie Mines, Gurarwarra.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY, for ONE YEAR, of WAX-CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 3rd June 1874 at 12 noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender

4th.—Samples of the articles to be supplied and the forms of Tender can be seen and particulars known by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, dated 15th May 1874.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will observe FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant, as holidays in honor of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 14th May 1874.

GREAT NORTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five (5) per cent. will be deducted to cover all Subscriptions and Charges.

Rs. (1,000) One Thousand will be divided among Starters.

The Winner to take Two-thirds,
The Second Horse One-quarter.
The Third Horse One-twelfth.

To close and be drawn at the Murree Club, Murree, on the 27th May 1874, at 4 p.m.

First halves of Currency Notes will NOT be acknowledged.

Remittances on Rawul Pindee, Murree, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Allahabad, Calcutta, or Bombay, will be taken.

Application and Remittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern Derby Sweep,
RAWUL PINDEE.

After the 1st May to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern Derby Sweep,
Care of SECRETARY MURREE CLUB,
Murree.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

E. MANECKJEE,
Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

BADMINTON.

All Requisites for this Game, in strong Case complete, Rs. 30.
SPARE BATS AND SHUTTLECOCKS.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

FOR SALE, light sound HUNGARIAN WINES in 1 dozen Cases, *Red* and *White*, Rs. 15 and 18 each. Apply to the Godown Keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.
28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s,

Champagne	at Rs.	40	per dozen.
Sherry	,,	25	,,

LARRONDE FRERES'

Margaux	,,	12	,,
Chateau Lafite	,,	20	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,,	25	,,
Sauterne	,,	15	,,

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s

Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	Rs.	30	per doz.	qts.
Victoria Berg	,,	30	,,	,,
Laubenheimer	,,	15	,,	,,
Steinwein	,,	20	,,	,,
Liebfraumilch	,,	20	,,	,,
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	,,	14	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	,,	24	,,	,,
Chateau Lafite	,,	28	,,	,,
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.				
Do. Bottled here	,,	6	,,	,,
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	,,	18	,,	,,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have RECEIVED, ex s.s. PEKIN, a supply of—
CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE,
Sibadey's Brand,
At Rs. 24 per dozen ;
Also,
HALF-PINT CHAMPAGNE,
Wachter's Brand,
In Hampers of 2 Dozen,
Rs. 27 per Hamper.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20TH MAY, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton market to-day again opens dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 12,000, the day's receipts at the American ports being 3,000 against 4,000 and the exports to Great Britain 9,000 against 1,000 bales on the corresponding date last year. In Reuter's closing telegram of yesterday the only change in spot quotations is a reduction of 1-16d. in Middling Orleans, and Good Fair Dhollera, April-May shipments, is also quoted at 1/16d. lower, at 6¼d., but private advices we hear call Surats generally 1/16d. to ⅛d. per lb. lower, Fair Dhollera, May-June shipment, via Cape, being freely offered at 5⅞d. per lb. From what we can gather there seems nothing of a special character to account for the decline, nothing new having transpired respecting the American crop, and we may therefore infer that the excitement of last week was not justified by the position. Manchester continues very inactive, and so long as this is the case must act as a drag on the market, while the large supplies on the spot and afloat is against any material advance in prices for a time. As regards the future nearly everything depends on the character of the American reports, and these appear likely to be very contradictory. The advices by to-day's mail show considerable difference of opinion, not only regarding the extent of the planting but also as to the effect of the weather and the damage if any caused by the floods, so that any conclusion now formed would necessarily be premature and unreliable; but the very fact of this uncertainty should induce great caution in accepting the earlier reports.

Consols this morning are still quoted at 93⅛, and Bar Silver at 58 9/16 per ounce.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—The transactions in sterling bills continue extremely limited, and the market has undergone no material change, but if anything the feeling at the close is a shade weaker. Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, may be quoted at 1s. 11 3 16d., and Credits at 1s. 11¼d., Documents also having been sold at the latter rate. There is still some enquiry for bills on China, which have advanced to Rs. 224 per 100 dollars, and this lends some support to the market, but other influences continue to favour a decline. The falling off in Cotton exports is now becoming perceptible, and will be more marked in the course of another week, as not only are we rapidly approaching the close of the season but the relative positions of our own and the home markets is [illegible] adverse to extended operations. Money is slowly but steadily tending to greater ease, and the probability of a reduction in the Bank of Bengal's rate of discount in Calcutta to-morrow is being freely canvassed. On Calcutta there is little doing, and rates are unaltered at 100 1/16 for demand and [illegible] for 60 days' sight paper. Government securities are quiet at unaltered rates.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been barely steady, New Bank of Bombay second issue being almost the only scrip which has changed hands to any amount. Closing quotations are :—

New Bank of Bombay	775
[illegible]	462½
Colaba Land Company	1,380
Bombay Press Company	1,100
Ditto New	260
Fort Press Co.	4,600
Mofussil Press & G. Co.	575-80
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,550
Dhurumsey Spinning	1,770
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,405
Manockjee Petit's	1,465
Morarjee Spinning	1,475
Oriental	4,000
Bombay Burmah Trading Company	1,425

COTTON.—This morning opened dull and closed at a decline of about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Exporters have been most sparing operators, the present level of prices here being as a rule above Liverpool arrival currencies. Supplies of Dhollera descriptions by boat are moderate, but other kinds are limited, and dealers continue to show great firmness. We quote—Dhollera and Bhownuggur Rs. 187 to Rs. 189, Akote full pressed Rs. 197, Compta Rs. 180, Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 202, Ginned Broach Rs. 210 per candy.

FREIGHTS are weaker both by sail and steam. Re-lets in loading ships have been offered to-day at £3-12-6 and by steamer at £3-7-6 without finding many takers.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS are dull but unaltered in value.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 16th May 1874.

Open 428½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	49,933	0	0
Merchandize	1,11,948	0	0
Earth Trains	1,163	0	0
Electric Telegraph	885	0	0
Total Rs.	1,63,929	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1873.

Open 406½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,881	0	0
Merchandize	1,17,438	0	0
Earth Trains	871	0	0
Electric Telegraph	955	0	0
Total Rs.	1,62,145	0	0
Increase Rs.	1,784	0	0

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Khangaum and Oomrawuttee for week ended 2nd May.

	Receipts. Rs.	a.	p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	277	10	0	136
Goods	1,366	7	0	144
Electric Telegraph	19	8	0	....
Total	1,663	9	0	Total 280

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyds s. s. Calypso, Captain Crillovick, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 20th instant.

H. M. S. AMBERWITCH, 600 tons, Captain Bishop, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with the following officers :—Major Nicholetts and Lieutenant Grant.

THE SHIP CALLIXENE, 1,336 tons, Captain R. J. O. Halloran, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 7,951 bales cotton, 81 bales wool and sundries.

THE SHIP BRIDE OF LORNE, 1,323 tons, Captain J. Gillmore, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,776 bales cotton, 2,001 cwts. linseed, 777 cwts. gall, and 100 cwts coir yarn.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Sempiternal	Maurin	Mauritius, April. 5.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	H. M. S. Amberwitch	Bishop	Kurrachee.
	Savernake	Pritchard	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Callixene, Hallorum, to Havre.
Ship Bride of Lorne, Gillmore, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Ship Glenhuntley, to Liverpool.
Barque Jane, to Havre.
Barque St. Pierre, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
15 Java (s) ......Starratt ......Bassein, May 11.
16 Egeria (s) ......Enthristle ......Saigon 4th & Singapore, May 9.
Orion (s) ......Smerdon ......Saigon, May 7.
Hindoo (s) ......Coslers ......Rangoon, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

May.
15 Steamers Almora, Galatea, Viceroy, and Nyanza. Ships City of Bombay and City of Corinth.
16 Steamers West Stanley, Braemar Castle, Satara, and China. Ships Arethusa and City of Brussels.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

May.
17 Michael Angelo ...... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ariel s, 10 bales papers, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co.
Elgin s, 31 cases slates, the National Bank.
Caradoc s, 4 cases cochineal, S. S. Narrelwala.

FROM LONDON.

Palermo s, 35 cases beer, Manockjee Jamsetjee and Co.; 5 casks white zinc, and 4 bales canvas, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co; 11 casks fuse, Essoofally Ebramjee; 19 cases oilmanstores and 2 cases bacon, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 4 packages glassware, Bharmull Bhima; 20 cases window glasses, Amroodin Fuzlalay; 102 casks pale ale, Dossabhoy Pestonjee 85 barrels green copperas, Fell, Brandenburg and Co.
Pembrokeshire, 25 cases table salt, T. F. Mamed.
Orchis s, 4 cases paper, A. A. Carim and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—20TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Lindsay, 41 cwts coir yarn, Hormusjee Pestonjee.
Centurion, 66 bales cotton, Dhurumsy Khackoo; 27 bales cotton, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 95 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.
Ashgrove, 500 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Lochnes, 100 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co. 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manekjee & Co.
Hutton s, 75 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khutow; 100 bales cotton, Bhanjee Heerjee; 25 bales cotton, Munmowandass Tribhoowandass.
Burmese s, 125 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 54 bales cotton Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 32 bales wool, Tarachund Dwarkadass 136 bales cotton, D. G. H. Sons & Co.; 61 bales cotton, Kesowjee Ramjee.
Australia s, 2 bales hemp, Finlay Scott and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Becherdas Ambaidas; 1 bale cotton, N. J. Abram; 175 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
Palermo s, 80 bales wool, B. Firkerchund; 338 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 45 bales wool, F. Goolamhusson.
Glenhuntley, 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Paraense, 104 cwts. horns, Hassum Noormomed; 600 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.; 300 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham and Co.
South Tyne s, 125 bales cotton, T. B. Roopjee Mooljee; 7 bales wool, B. I. S. N. Co.
Mabel, 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Avoca s, 10 chests opium, Owen and Okell.
China s, 35 bales hemp, Ardeseer Byramjee & Co; 29 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 40 bales skins, Joosub Hajee Gunny; 1 bale hides, R. L. Southern & Co; 20 bales hides, Currimbhoy Ebram; 53 pieces E. teeth, Abdooryman Amed; 15 bales hides, Amed Abdool; 13 bales hides and skins, Suckoor Futtabhoy; 4 cases cardamons, Hajee Metha Casum.

FOR NEW YORK.

Gresham, 600 bundles linseed, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Caradoc s, 3,250 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s, 839 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 100 bales cotton, Leone Jabier & Co.; 31 bales skins, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s, 1,600 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Pembrokeshire, 40 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.
China s, 400 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co; 272 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.
Galatea, 284 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE—20th MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20th May, 1-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 35 minutes.

Via Turkey, 19th May 5-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 45 minutes.

Via Suez, 20th May, 12-[illegible] P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 9 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 19th May, 8-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 30 minutes.

Via Suez, 19th May, 6-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 14 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 20th May, 6 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 20 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 20th May, 3 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 57 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th to 8 P.M. of the 20th May is as follows :—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	0	55	0	2
„ [illegible]	0	32	0	2
„ Madras	0	56	0	5

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 20th May, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 84, rainfall 13 cents.

CARWAR, 20th May, 5-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west light, thermometer 85, barometer 29·89, rainfall 96 cents.

MANGALORE, 20th May, 9-40 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind north south-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·81, rainfall 69 cents.

TUTICORIN, 20th May, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 89, barometer 29-72.

VINGORLA, 20th May, 5-32 P.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly moderate, thermometer 91, rainfall 5 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SURGEON Major W. P. Patridge, Presidency Surgeon 3rd district, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

THE services of Lieutenant W. B. Ferris, 14th Regiment N. I., have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment under the Political Department.

THE services of Captain J. M. Madden, officiating Quarter Master and Wing Officer, 3rd Regiment N. I. have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment under the Judicial Department.

ARRIVALS—May 18.

Gibbs, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from —— .

MAY 19.

Metcalfe, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

MAY 20.

Bainbridge, Major, Bengal 4th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Abbottabad.

DEPARTURES—May 20.

Cox, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, to Madras.
Nicholetts, Major, 7th Belooch Regiment, to rejoin, to Hydrabad (Sind).

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ...... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	May 25	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 22	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 30	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	June 1	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 5	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 5	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Saturday	May 30	Saturday	July 25
„	June 27		

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	[illegible] A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SCOTT—May 19th, at Hastings, Frances Jane Winckworth, youngest daughter of Colonel Winckworth Scott, Commandant 20th Regiment N. I.—(Telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HORSLEY—May 12th, at Nagercoil Travancore, the wife of S. Horsley, of a son.
PARKER—May 15th, at Garden Reach, Calcutta, Mrs. Clince Parker, of a daughter.
TRUTWEIN—May 14th, at Negapatam, the wife of Assistant Apothecary Edmond Trutwein, of a son.
WILSON—May 14th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieut. Dalrymple Wilson, 21st Fusiliers, of a son.

DEATH.

NEWPORT—May 13th, at Nagercoil, Walter Lechler, the dearly beloved child of G. O. and R. M. Newport, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1874.

THE Chief Justice of Bombay has thought it his duty to send us a communication, the object of which seems to be to show that people have given him credit for meaning a great deal more than he said when he was delivering judgment in the Koth Succession Case. It does not often happen that a writer or speaker has to complain of being misrepresented by excessive rather than defective appreciation of the worth of his remarks. When Mr. George Warrington went down with his friend Clive into the country to hear a lecture by Sir Barnes Newcome, he wrote a leading article for the county paper, the irony of which, the historian tells us, was so subtle that the simple readers of the paper mistook it all for genuine and unqualified praise of their respected Baronet. It is Sir Michael Westropp's misfortune, on the other hand, that everyone is eager to put a double meaning on his apparently most innocent expressions. His smile is supposed, like Lord Burleigh's shake of the head, to mean unutterable things; and an observation which from any one else might seem unimportant is interpreted, when he utters it, as if it were one of the double-edged sayings of the Delphic oracle. Such a reputation has its inconveniences, no doubt; but, after all, Sir Michael has only himself to thank for it. It dates from the day when he took the chair at the Byculla Club's farewell dinner to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and when he pronounced on the departing Governor that celebrated panegyric which set all Bombay on the broad grin the next morning, and which has ever since been quoted as a masterpiece of successful irony. This introduction is necessary to account for the mistake we made in putting a construction on Sir Michael's judgment in the Koth case which he himself now disavows. It is a relief to us to find that the Chief Justice does not dispute the correctness of our report of the concluding words of his judgment—"that, when he spoke of the officers of Government, he was not to be supposed to imply "any censure on the Advocate-General or the "Government Solicitor who conducted the case "in the High Court; they acted up to their in-"structions as straightforward honourable "gentlemen." He only denies the fairness of our inference from these words that he meant to accuse the members of either the past or present Government or any of the Civil Servants concerned in the case of having acted otherwise than honourably. We submit that the clause, "*when he spoke of the officers of Government*," which came at the close of a prolonged and crushing indictment of the men who had been responsible for the continued "persecution" of Roopalibai, distinctly implied to ordinary apprehension a comparison between the conduct of the Advocate-General and the Government Solicitor and that of other officers of Government who had taken part in this persecution. In fact, this concluding passage of the judgment cannot be supposed to have had any meaning at all, unless it was the intention of the Chief Justice to mark by a severe censure his sense of the way in which the Government had managed the case; for we are not aware that it is the habit of Mr. Scoble and Mr. Hearn to act in such a manner in most of the cases they are employed in that it is necessary for the presiding Judge in the High Court to pay them a special and exceptional compliment whenever they behave like "straightforward honour-"able gentlemen." We cheerfully, however, accept the rebuke administered to us by Sir Michael Westropp for our presumption in imagining that words which appeared to us so significant can have had any meaning at all.

The clearing up of this misunderstanding, however, only lands us in a new scrape. For we can scarcely suppose that the Chief Justice of Bombay thinks lightly of the misconduct of a District Judge who, according to the amended version of the judgment in the Koth case, revoked a certificate at the instance of the Collector of Ahmedabad when there was "no evi-"dence whatever before him warranting either "suspension or revocation," and when there was "no sufficient basis for judicial action"; yet it seems that we are forbidden to speak of the action taken by the District Judge and warmly upheld by the Government as dishonourable. Of course, no one suggests that the Government or its subordinates acted dishonourably in this case for the sake of private gain. But there is a code of public as well as private honour; and the judge who violates the law to gratify his own prejudices or those of his castefellows, even if he be actuated by "the "best intentions," dishonours the service to which he belongs, and helps to destroy that confidence of the people in the purity and impartiality of the administration of justice which has hitherto been the best support of the English Government in India.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE *Times of India* yesterday published a paragraph stating that the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* only abused other people for remaining in the Town Council because he had last week tried to get in himself and couldn't. It is perhaps hardly necessary to say that this statement is quite unfounded. If Mr. Maclean had wished to go into the Town Council, he could have had his wish without any great difficulty. But he is of opinion that an independent man is out of place in the Council as it is now constituted.

THE following upon the subject of India army retirement, from the *Home News*, is, we believe, in the main correct, though our contemporary is evidently in the wrong when he speaks of "officers of 26 years' standing." It should be officers of 26 years' *effective service* in India, which would in fact apply to officers of from 33 to 35 years' *standing*, and who, in the ordinary course of events, would in a few years more become entitled to their Colonel's allowances :—"According to the latest information it appears that the retirement scheme for the Indian Army has reached the India Office unaltered by the Indian Government. The Viceroy, we are told, could see no way to amend the original scheme, and therefore washed his hands of the business. In other words, he has left the India Office to issue it as it stands, or to alter it in any way they please. Of the scheme itself there are several versions abroad. According to one of them £60 a-year will be added to the pension actually claimable for each year's service out of the twelve which qualify for colonel's allowances. More creditable, perhaps, is another version to the following effect :—The pension to which each officer of twenty-six years' standing may be entitled is first to be deducted from the colonel's allowances. The balance being divided by twelve, and the quotient multiplied by the number of years which an officer may have served towards the colonel's allowances, the sum thus obtained will be added to the pension now claimable. An officer, for instance, now entitled to £600 a year would receive about £987, while another, who could only claim £292 for actual Indian service, would receive about £568 if he has served four years as lieutenant-colonel. An officer entitled to £456 a-year, who had served half his time as lieutenant-colonel, would get £786 a-year, or £744 if he had only been entitled to £365 a-year. The only objection that we can see to this scheme is that it places officers who have had much leave during their term of service on a better footing in respect of additional pension than those who have served all their time in India. Thus a lieutenant-colonel, who may be only entitled to his captain's pension, may receive £77 for each year of service in his present rank as his bargain for surrendering colonel's allowances, while another of the same standing but of longer Indian service, and therefore entitled to a higher pension, will get an addition of only £55 for each year. It may, however, be argued that as each has an equal chance of obtaining the £1,125 a year, the same scale of adjustments is equally fair to both. It may prove so if the hard bargains of the service are obliged to choose between prompt acceptance of these terms, and holding on for their full colonelcies under the old arrangements."

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 1ST MAY.

SINCE my last letter, two events have occurred in connection with Parliament to each of which many residents in India will attach considerable interest. One of these is the return of Mr. Fawcett to his place in the House of Commons. His defeat as a candidate for re-election at Brighton last February, when the Conservative Reaction displayed itself in that borough by substituting two untried men of Tory professions for the old Liberal representatives, was a serious disappointment to a large class of politicians who make the affairs of the Indian Empire the subject of special concern. Mr. Fawcett is regarded as the advocate of Indian interests from the popular point of view; and he is certainly entitled to the position of leader which is accorded to him by those independent members of the House who, during his absence, have undertaken the duty of watching Indian business in that chamber. The invalidation of the election for Hackney, in consequence of an informality on the part of the returning officer, afforded an excellent opportunity for the restoration of the late member for Brighton to his seat below the Gangway on the Liberal side of the House. Sir Charles Reed, newly elected to the post of Chairman of the Metropolitan School Board, in succession to Lord Lawrence, found it inexpedient to continue his Parliamentary occupations in addition to the heavy responsibilities of that office; and in withdrawing from the representation of Hackney he gave his support to the candidature of Mr. Fawcett. The latter returns to the House of Commons with increased influence, and he will again take the lead in criticism of Indian policy.

The other event to which I refer is the debate on the Bengal Famine, which took place in the House of Lords on Friday last. The Duke of Argyll, who has just resumed his seat in the House after a prolonged season of indisposition, took occasion to deliver an explanation of the policy of the late Government in relation to that calamity, and to state his views of the course pursued by the Viceroy in view of the impending distress. This formal declaration naturally led to a similar demonstration on the part of the Marquis of Salisbury; and thus the public were put in possession of the case from two distinct, and in some respects opposite, stand-points. Although it cannot be said that any absolutely new light was thrown upon the subject, or that any important additions were made to the knowledge already in general possession as to the famine, yet there were some matters of interest brought into prominence by the discussion; and to these it is worth while to call attention in passing.

The policy of Lord Northbrook had, in the main, the approval of the late Administration; and the present Government, in adopting the views of their predecessors, have followed the lead of non-official opinion. Much difference has prevailed as to the prohibition or non-prohibition of exports of rice, and upon some other questions which, like this, are for the present allowed to remain in abeyance; and much more upon a topic which is still matter of considerable dispute—the propriety of direct State aid and guarantee. There is at this moment a tendency to lay stress upon what is regarded as the weakness of the Government in refusing the Imperial guarantee to facilitate the raising of necessary loans. The point was largely discussed in private during the earlier weeks of the session of Parliament; and those members who share the views of Mr. Fawcett strenuously advocated a grant in aid of the Indian Government out of the large home surplus, as well as a State guarantee of the extraordinary loan which was known to be an imminent necessity. The particulars of information published with the authority of the India Office, such verbal explanations as were made in Parliament, and the general tone adopted by the London press, gradually weakened and almost destroyed this first conviction; so that, by the time the Budget was brought in after the Easter recess, the number of advocates had dwindled down to the lowest proportions; and on financial grounds, as set forth in the organ of the monetary world, it was commonly held that the Imperial guarantee would be of little value. The principal adverse contentions were that a gain of perhaps three-quarters per cent. in the rate of interest upon which the money could be raised would not be of sufficient value to India to warrant the Government in offering the guarantee; and that, if it were offered, a mischievous precedent would be set, of which it would be difficult to prevent certain of the colonies from taking undue advantage. The speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in laying his Budget before the House was interpreted in favour of this view; and it is singular that a strong argument in direct opposition has been based upon a chance expression in the speech of Lord Salisbury to which I have already alluded. The noble lord said, *inter alia*,—"I have always thought that this question of a guarantee was a question rather of words; because I have never been able to contemplate a state of things in which the credit of England would survive after the debt of India was repudiated." Is not this—it is now asked—an acceptance of responsibility for the debt of India? And—it is added, with some show of triumph—if that responsibility is assumed, why not give India the benefit of the ¾ per cent. which would follow upon the Imperial guarantee?—Why compel her to borrow at four per cent. when, with the guarantee, she could borrow at 3¼? In such queries as these I give you the purport of arguments advanced now by a considerable number of people who were of a contrary way of thinking before the noble Secretary delivered himself of the statement which is held to bind him to the doctrine that Great Britain is responsible for the financial credit of her great dependency in the East. This view having been revived, there is now a division of opinion as to whether, in the event of an augmented demand on account of the famine, the harder financial rule now adopted should be adhered to, or the more generous policy take its place. If sentiment be allowed any sway, it is felt that it may fairly have special application in the case of Bengal—a province which has contributed in so much larger proportion than others to the finances of the Indian Empire. With regard to Lord Salisbury's instruction to the Viceroy to increase his marginal stores, explanatory opinions have been expressed which are not altogether consistent amongst themselves. In some quarters it is ascribed to an over-anxiety arising from the discouraging news of deficit received within the last few days from India. In others, it is attributed solely to a conviction that the area of the distress will exceed the original calculations. Some critics, again, are ungenerous enough to say that the Government wish to make themselves safe by prudential counsels of whatever value, in case of possible failure to meet the famine on equal terms and completely disarm it. In commercial circles the appointment of Mr. Andrew Cassels to the vacancy on the Indian Council has given general satisfaction. Manchester manufacturers to whom Mr. Cassels is well known are exceedingly gratified with the appointment. Mr. Cassels was for many years a member of the firm of J. Peel and Co. He has lived in India, and has taken an active part in the work of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts.

Mr. Fawcett has been placed on the new Select Committee on Indian Finance; and the Committee—increased in numbers now to twenty-one—has been further strengthened by the addition of Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Dunbar, and Mr. Balfour.

A warm controversy has been in progress for some days between the *Times* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* concerning the merits of Sir George Campbell and his administration of Bengal. Though the disputation has possibly been undesigned, it is not the less curious. Neither is disposed to flatter the retiring ruler of that troubled province; and it is curious to observe what hard things the most favourable critic can contrive to say. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall*, writing on the 3rd of April without naming the locality from which his letter was despatched to see the light here on the 27th, declares that no ruler since Warren Hastings has held the reins of government so tightly in Bengal, or left behind him so large a mass of personal and political dislike, as Sir George. And yet the burthen of the whole review of his term of office is contained in such sentences as these :—"Sir George Campbell leaves behind him an improved administration; he has created the first genuine system of public instruction and primary schools for the peasantry of Bengal; he has impressed his own energy on every branch of the Government; and he has mapped out the route by which, if the country is to advance, its progress will march. During the last three years he has in every way stood foremost among the Governors of Indian provinces."

The new Parliament eschews, as strictly as possible, all matters of importance and causes of excitement. A Bill for amending the Scotch Game Laws, and abating in some degree the ravages of ground game upon farmers' crops in the north, has been calmly rejected. A demand from the Irish contingent, that the Government should undertake the management of certain Irish railways, has been contemptuously refused. During this week, the Ministry have thrown the long-expected sop to the publicans who brought them into office. It takes the form of a Bill to amend the Licensing Act passed by the late Government; and it provides longer hours for the sale of intoxicating liquors, in the face of the fact, shown by the Home Secretary's own statistics, that the existing Act has reduced public drunkenness. There are other provisions, but this is the main feature, and the Alliance men and beer-sellers, for reasons most diverse, are alike in arms. But the Bill will pass; and after that there will be nothing left to be done—nothing, at least, that is worth doing in the estimation of a strong Government with a large majority. The adjournment is expected to be reached by the middle of July.

The Lord Mayor entertained the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at the Mansion House on Wednesday evening; and the ball, attended by as brilliant a throng of notables as London can show, was a success. The Civic authorities are making great preparations to receive the Emperor of Russia with becoming pomp and magnificence during his approaching visit to his daughter; and it is still hoped that the Queen may be induced to accompany His Majesty to the City. A matter of considerable scandal has been whispered about town during the last few days. It is said that an individual who at one time held a prominent position in the banking world has been guilty of a serious fraud, and that he would have been brought to justice promptly by a well-known firm of financiers, but for the personal mediation of a distinguished ornament of the *haut ton*. For obvious reasons, names cannot be stated, but the indication is plain to those who are within or near the charmed circle.

I hear that Mr. Gladstone is the author of the *Quaterly's* article on Dr. Wilberforce; and as his name is attached to another in the *Contemporary* his leisure appears to be fairly occupied.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, 19TH MAY.

THE last two events here have been the fancy bazaar and the evening party at Bella Vista. The former was not largely attended, but nevertheless the pretty goods upon the stalls sold well, and the raffles induced many persons to open their purse-strings. I have not heard what sum was realized, but imagine it was not very large. The Bella Vista entertainment embraced music and dancing; the rooms were well-filled, and every-one appeared to enjoy themselves. Lady and Sir M. Westropp, Lady Spencer and daughters, General Aitcheson, Honourables A. Rogers and Gibbs, and about fifty gentlemen and ladies were present. Rain and mist are our constant companions, and the evening fogs make riding or driving very uncomfortable, if not dangerous. To-day a great change has occurred, and the sun has come out most strongly.

Mr. Shuttleworth's coachman met with a bad accident some days ago, the horses running off and upsetting the carriage. The poor man had his arm badly broken in two places, but is now, as the lawyers say, "suffering recovery."

I would attract the attention of the new Superintendent to the very bad arrangements which exist with reference to the supply of carriages for the removal of baggage. There is one regular muccadum who wears a Government belt, and who is an authorized cart agent, but there are several other fellows who without authority run about also soliciting orders. Each of these men carry books with them for registering "orders," and those upon their own book have copies of the regulations regarding hire, &c. Thus many persons are imposed upon. It is difficult at this time of the year to procure carriage, but the competition going on amongst these agents makes it far more so. The rate fixed for carts to Poona up to the 1st of June is Rs. 7-8, after that date Rs 9-8; but return carts can be procured by private arrangement for from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6. These dalals seize all return carts and hide them in the jungle. They arrange with the cartmen for about Rs. 3 per cart, and pocket all paid in excess of that sum. In fact a regular system of extortion goes on, and, as the season draws to a close, travellers have to pay enormously for carts. I am told that one season, after the family at Singola Par had left, fifty carts were hidden there. The muccadums pretended that none could be found unless heavy rates were paid, and as people had to leave, the monsoon having commenced, fabulous prices were exacted. The old rate was two annas per coss, and, as Poona is thirty-seven coss, the charge was Rs. 4 10 annas. In this collectorate three annas per coss has since been fixed as the rate for baggage carts; so I do not understand why more should be demanded. The road is exceedingly good, and down hill all the way, and Rs. 9 8 annas is an absurdly high rate down to Poona, even if such was to be charged as the up rate. This should be altered at once. What with phaetons costing from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 each, and carts at the above fares, family people are almost debarred from visiting Mahableshwur. I hope the new Superintendent will see to these matters.

Reform is sadly wanted in many things here, and particularly with regard to the meat market. Old goat or tough mutton is sold for 2½ annas to 3 annas per lb., and that procurable at four annas per lb. would hardly be allowed into the Crawford Market, although here the four-anna meat is supposed to be first-class. The natives have neither a respectful attitude nor manners and do not appear to hold Europeans in much respect. It is hoped that Dr. Mackenzie, by adopting a kind and firm tone, and by striking out a policy consistent with the ancient system and tone of British administration, will not only teach them to love and respect English rule but also restore in the bazaars that good feeling and civility which was once so observable at Mahableshwur.

Sunday was a cold damp foggy day, and in no place was it found more gloomy than in church in the evening, where only a few people congregated.

To-day there has been a rehearsal at the theatre, which opens on Wednesday next. I hear that upwards of one hundred and thirty tickets have been sold, and as room is scarce no more are to be sold; but a second performance will take place on Thursday, when those who cannot now gain admittance will have an opportunity of attending.

The Bhownuggur wedding festivities having closed, Mr. Percival left his charge and arrived here a few days ago, but his stay, I hear, is to be only for a few days.

Mahableshwur is rich in judges: there are no less than six representatives of the bench sojourning here. The next element is that of the medical, and they too are legion. We have also about four clergymen, so that law, physic, and divinity are not wanting on these hills. The martial ingredient is also strong, and colonels are as common as blackberries. The virgin strength is exactly 12, a round dozen, but how long this total will remain stationary deponent sayeth not. The Civil Service has this year sent up a goodly show of collectors, *Burra* and *Chota*, but, odd to say, the merchant princes of Bombay have not entered even one appearance, the love of cotton appearing stronger than the taste for strawberries. But the baby population is a statistic which no census collector can get at: you see them on tattoos, in the arms of ayahs and in perambulators at every turn of the road, proving indisputably that the matrons of the Deccan hills have religiously observed the Divine command with regard to multiplication! Next to the quantity of infants one observes the number of beggars. I never saw so many before at this place. The rajahs staying here distribute grain and a few pice of a morning to these wretched people, who are almost starved and nearly naked. But their charity has an ostentation about it typical of the real Pharisee. They collect these poor people before their bungalows of a morning in crowds and keep them waiting for hours, in order that the passers-by may become aware of their charity. This kind of thing is disgusting and opposed to the doctrine which guides the truly benevolent, and which teaches that giving to the poor is lending to the Lord, when the right hand is kept in ignorance of the proceedings of the left.

There are five pic-nics to take place this week, but if the mists and fogs continue I think it will be impossible to bivouac even in shady spots, for the mist is of such a penetrating kind that it wets one thoroughly even through an overcoat.

The Commander-in-Chief and Staff leave on the 5th of June. The Governor and suite follow on the 10th proximo. The Hon'ble Mr. Rogers and Mr. Bosanquet, the Judge of Nuggur, leave in a few days for Panchgunny, where they will sojourn possibly some ten days prior to proceeding on to Poona.

Nothing has yet been settled regarding the cinchona plantation: a serjeant is in charge of the gardens. Some of the plants look very well, and it almost appears a pity to give up further experiments, considering the large sum of money already expended on this trial of growing quinine in the Western Presidency. I was at a picnic at this pretty spot the other day, and much enjoyed the cool breeze and lovely scenery of the place. I noticed some coffee plants, but they do not appear to thrive.

I notice that the Secretary to His Highness Aga Khan contradicts the rumour that he has an agent at Mahableshwur. The native gentleman alluded to may not now be connected with Aga Khan, but he certainly was much about his household only a very short time ago. On the occasion of the recent marriage festivities at Byculla this gentleman drove about Bombay with His Highness's Secretary, distributing cards of invitation for the party that was given in honour of his son's wedding. He also appeared to be a kind of master of the ceremonies at the entertainment. This may have given rise to the idea that he was an agent of the Aga.

Many of the natives are suffering from fever, but the health of the place is very good. That renowned sportsman and crack shot Colonel Rice is staying here, and report has it that he is occupying his leisure hours in writing another book on Indian sports. No man is more capable of speaking well upon the subject of shikar than the gallant Colonel, who is himself a keen sportsman, and acknowledged in India as an authority upon matters relating to rifles and large game. I hear the book will be illustrated by drawings from the author's pencil. This is only report, still I think it true, and can only add that a new work on Indian field sports will be welcomed by the lovers of wild sports.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would be unfair to myself to leave unnoticed your remark that I wrote "to the papers to put pressure upon his (my) colleagues to print a 'dissent' of his (my) own from a proposition carried by a majority of the Council." The truth is that the Council unanimously agreed that my "dissent" should be published before anything appeared about it in the papers: moreover, the Town Council never "carried by a majority" the "proposition" you speak of for the best of reasons—that they have come to no decision about it.

I took up the contention in favour of admitting the press to the meetings of the Council on the more honourable and higher ground than your remark would lead your readers to suppose, viz., that of public right. I done so at the first meeting of the Council when the proposal to close the Council doors to the press was carried by a bare majority, and I done so at the last meeting when it was decided that my proposition, seconded by the acting Chief Magistrate, should stand over for a fortnight.—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 20th May.

*** Well, at the end of the fortnight, we hope Dr. Blaney will let us know what he intends to do.—ED. *B. G.*

MISSIONARIES AND THE FLESHPOTS OF EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day, and under the heading of "Notes of the Day," you refer to a letter in last Saturday's *Bombay Guardian* signed "F. S." and appealing to the affluent to help missionaries to take their families to the hills; and in commenting on it you assume that "F. S." is himself a missionary. I ask, is not this a gratuitous assumption? I have read the letter of "F. S." and not only find no ground for what you assume, but abundant evidence to the contrary, alike in the tone and style and matter of the communication. "F. S." is a professed friend of missionaries, but a friend from whom—if I know anything of my brethren and their feelings—they would rather be saved. It seems to me a pity that the *Gazette* should be unable to credit Christian missionaries with something of that gentlemanly feeling which it claims, not without noise, for the gentlemen of the press.

A MISSIONARY.

Bombay, 19th May.

*** After reading the letter signed "F. S." we concluded that he was a missionary. If mere style is a guide we do not see what there was in "F. S.'s" letter to make us conclude he was not a missionary, as it is evident that gentlemen belonging to that class can write with a good deal of the worldly impatience which we will presume they preach against.—ED. *B. G.*

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be glad of a little space in your next issue for the purpose of noticing some of the arrangements effected by the G. I. P. Railway authorities for the accommodation of their guards and drivers at the running bungalows at the Bombay and Kassara stations. The detailing of similar grievances has been so frequent (and rarely with unjustifiable grounds), that we have already had these matters treated *ad nauseam*, and yet appeals of this nature, it would appear, are invariably made in vain. The 'arrangements' I speak of can only be correctly described as *absolutely scandalous*. Drivers and guards after the fatigue of a run of six or eight hours, between this and Kassara may very reasonably expect something more comfortable than bare planks to sleep on at these running houses, while waiting their turns to return either to or from Kassara as the case may be. This statement is made without the smallest exaggeration, and I would challenge a contradiction. There is positively no reason to imagine why drivers and guards, physically considered, should be regarded as a singular class of men. They are as keenly alive to a sense of comfort and ease as even probably the highly-refined district Traffic Manager or any one else of those that "be in power." They (I allude of course to the former) are by no means of the rose leaf and sybarite order, but merely ordinary specimens of the *genus homo*, thoroughly capable of appreciating the small comforts of civilized life. The furniture (!)—rather a dignified term, by the way, for the planks—at these running bungalows cannot possibly be of a more primitive style, and even traditional Spartan simplicity becomes a 'thing of joy' in comparison.

To improve the state of things would cost only a small amount of trouble, and considerably less expense, and *why* it is not done must yet remain a matter for speculation.

The guards in the employ of the G. I. P. Company are comparatively the most ill-paid of any line in the country, and in the matter of work I do not hesitate to affirm the Company get immensely more than their money's worth out of them, and it would be very gratifying to observe that their guards were looked upon as something more than mere drudges, and their little comforts and conveniences objects of stronger interest.

A. H.

Bombay, 20th May.

THE CARNAC BUNDER NUISANCE.

AT the meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday, 19th inst., there were present Charles Currey, Esq., (chairman), the Hon'ble Narayen Vasudewjee, T. Blaney, Esq., Surgeon-Major H. Cook, M.D., Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., Surgeon-Major T. G. Hewlett, Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Esq., Shantaram Narayen Esq., and Col. G. S. Trevor, R.E.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner was also present.

The Chairman proposed draft rules for the conduct of the business of the Council under section 23 of the Municipal Act. After discussion the following rules were agreed to and the Municipal Commissioner was requested to submit the same for approval of Government in accordance with section 23 of the Act :—

The Secretary shall send to each member, on the day previous to a meeting, the list of business, and unless under urgent circumstances, and with the assent of a majority of the members present, no business not entered on such list shall be transacted.

2. It shall not be necessary for a member to give notice of a motion regarding any business entered on the list.

3. In questions of importance, however, it is desirable that not less than six days' notice be given that they are to be brought before the Council, and that intimation of any special motion or amendment which is to be proposed be sent to the Secretary for circulation.

4. All motions and amendments must be duly seconded.

5. When a motion has been put to the meeting, any member may propose an amendment. No second amendment, except for the adjournment of the debate, shall be proposed until the first has been disposed of. The first amendment, if carried, shall be put as a substantive motion, to which other amendments may be proposed. An amendment for the adjournment of the debate shall take precedence of other amendments.

6. Any two members of the Council, either present at a meeting, or, if unable to be present, signifying their wish by letter to the Secretary, may require, stating at the same time their reasons, that a question of which six days' notice has not been given shall be postponed until the next meeting.

7. The following regular sub-committees shall be appointed :—

Finance Sub-Committee.
Works Sub-Committee.

Other sub-committees will be appointed as may from time to time be necessary.

8. The chairman of the Council shall be chairman of the Finance and Works Sub-committees. Other sub-committees shall elect their own chairman.

9. The foregoing rules for the conduct of the business of the Council shall also be applicable to sub-committees, with the exception that, in sub-committees motions and amendments need not be seconded.

10. Sub-committees may decide questions delegated to them by the Council under Section XXIII. of the Municipal Act, reporting their proceedings to the Council, or they may draw up a report for the decision of the Council.

11. Any member of a sub-committee dissenting from the report of a majority of the Sub-committee may require his dissent to be laid before the Council with the report of the Sub-committee.

C. CURREY,
Chairman Town Council.

Dr. Blaney moved and Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee seconded a proposition for admitting to the meetings of the Council the reporters for the public press.

Read letter from Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy dated 18th instant on the matter.

The consideration of the question was deferred and Dr. Blaney gave notice that at the meeting to be held on the 2nd June next he will move "that the meetings of the Town Council be open to the reporters for the public press."

Read the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner and report from the Executive Engineer relative to the Carnac Bunder night-soil nuisance :—

To the Chairman of the Town Council.

SIR,—All the members of the Town Council who intended writing on Mr. Pedder's proposals relative to the removal of the Carnac Bunder nuisance, and the drainage of Bombay generally, have, I believe, completed their minutes.

2. I do not myself profess to have any engineering knowledge, and until my nomination last month to act for Mr. Pedder, I had no experience of and felt but a languid interest in drainage or conservancy questions. Hence the few remarks I may offer will not probably be of much value. I will, therefore, bearing in mind the excessive correspondence which has already taken place, be as brief as possible.

3. On a careful consideration of all that has been urged on every side of this very complicated question, I beg to state that I concur generally in the views so ably set forth by Mr. Pedder in his blue-book of 1873, and I think the proposals estimated to cost Rs. 13,45,800 made by Messrs Pedder and Walton in the memorandum dated 26th February 1874, would, if carried out, meet the requirements of the case. I feel confident moreover that something must at all events be done at once. It would, therefore, in my opinion, be a great pity under the circumstances, if, as suggested by the Works Committee of the Town Council in their report of March 21st, 1874, the postponement of immediate action was sanctioned by the Corporation and I am confident, moreover, that this course would not be approved by Government, who are quite justified, I think, in insisting on our taking action for the speedy removal of the Carnac Bunder nuisance. So much opposition, however, has been offered to Mr. Pedder's scheme by the medical members of the Town Council, and such a strong feeling, I understand, pervades the Municipal Corporation as to the necessity of great prudence and caution in launching out into heavy expenditure, that I fear the scheme advocated by Mr. Pedder or on the modification, estimated to cost Rs. 8,49,674, of it approved as an alternative by the Works Committee of the Town Council, will not be sanctioned or commenced for many years, if ever. This in my opinion is to be regretted, though it may fairly be urged, on the other hand, that on drainage and conservancy subjects we are at present in a state of transition, and the next five years will add materially to our knowledge on those important questions.

4. There is a great deal of weight in this last consideration, and were it not that we have on our hands a disgusting, notorious, nuisance, for the abolition of which we are harassed on all sides, I am not sure that it would not be wise to hold our hands for a few years. We must, however, take facts as we find them; and matters have come to such a pass with reference to the Carnac Bunder outfall, though it is in exactly the same condition that it has been for many years, that without any further delay the Corporation must determine whether anything shall be done to remove it or not.

5. To bring matters therefore to a definite issue, I beg formally to place before the Corporation, through the Town Council, a request that they will sanction the adoption of the scheme set forth in Mr. Pedder's memorandum dated 16th February 1874, subject to the modifications proposed by the Works Committee of the Town Council at their meeting held on March 21st, 1874.

6. In order that the matter may receive the attention it merits I would beg to suggest that copies of Mr. Pedder's memorandum, together with the proceedings of the Works Committee of the Town Council, dated 21st March 1874, be forwarded to the members of the Corporation. The minutes of the members of the Town Council should also be circulated and a certain time, say four or five weeks, should I think be allowed for the careful consideration of the whole question by the members of the Corporation.

7. Should the Town Council and Municipal Corporation definitely decline to accept Mr. Pedder's proposals as modified by the Works Committee of the Town Council, I beg to submit for their consideration the accompanying alternative scheme which Mr. Walton has, at my request, drawn up. On reference to this it will be seen that assuming the Town Council and Corporation have decided not to take up at present the whole drainage question of Bombay, my object is to diminish immediately, at a moderate cost, one particular nuisance, about which the Government, the Port Trust, the military and naval authorities, and the public generally are continually making representations to us.

8. My plan is very simple and is as follows :—I would propose to pump the night soil at the Carnac Bunder depot into the harbour at a point ten feet below low-water spring-tides and at a distance of 150 feet from the present site by extending the pipe so far along the bottom of the harbour and by erecting the necessary engines and pumps, for clearing the pipe. The details of the plan can be ascertained fully from Mr Walton's letter and tracing, and need not be re-capitulated. The estimated cost will be a first outlay of Rs. 44,880 which can be met in the current year from the funds at my disposal, without resorting to a loan or additional grant. The annual sum of Rs. 10,370 will be required in subsequent years for keeping the apparatus and plant in good working order.

9. It is scarcely necessary to say that I do not advocate this scheme as a solution of the whole drainage question, but merely as a temporary expedient to get rid of a foul nuisance, or at all events materially diminish it. I trust, however, that the adoption by the Town Council and Corporation of Mr. Pedder's scheme, as modified by the Works Committee of the Town Council, will obviate the necessity of considering any other. I have, &c.

R. W. RAVENSCROFT, [illegible]
[illegible] Commissioner.

Municipal Co[illegible]

From the Executive Engineer Municipal [illegible] to the Acting Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions I have the honour to forward the following report on a proposed plan for pumping the night soil at the Carnac Bunder depot into the harbour at a point ten feet below low-water spring-tides and at a distance of 150 feet from the present site, the position of which is indicated on the accompanying tracing marked A. The method offered for adoption is as follows :

It is proposed to erect a suitable pumping-engine between the Carnac bridge and the night-soil depot of sufficient power to force the whole of the night soil together with twice its volume of sea water, amounting to upwards of 450 tons, into the harbour by utilising the present 15-inch cast-iron main as far as it now runs, and by extending its outlets along the bottom of the harbour to a point 150 feet beyond the present one. In connection with the engine it is proposed to work a sea-water supply pump by which means the night-soil tanks will be kept supplied with water at any time that it may be required. A 6-inch cast-iron main will be laid to connect this pump with the harbour, adopting, as much as possible, the course followed by the present 15-inch discharge pipe. I recommend this particular line for the sea-water main, as in the event of the scheme being carried out it will be necessary to open the ground for the purpose of examining the discharge main and by laying the two pipes in the same cutting considerable expense will be saved by obviating the necessity for a new trench.

The *modus operandi* will be as follows :—

1st. On starting the engine, sea water will be pumped into the tank to such an extent as may be found by experience requisite in order to keep the night soil in a thoroughly fluid state.

2nd. The force or outlet pump will then be started, the sea-water pump being kept at work injecting sea-water into the tanks in the proportion to the discharge of the diluted night soil of 1 to 3, *i. e.*, one of fresh sea water will pass into the tanks to every three of diluted night soil taken from it, or such variation can be made in the quantities as may by practice be found necessary. It is estimated that the time which will be taken to discharge the whole volume will very rarely exceed three hours, leaving a large margin of daylight during which the filling of night-soil tanks, flushing the depot, filling the overhead tanks and washing the carts can be easily carried out.

The description of steam-engine and pump which the Superintendent of Workshops considers the best for this particular work is one on the steam hammer principle with a direct double-acting pump. The latter to be of the same diameter as the outlet or discharge-pipe, and to work at a velocity of 200 to 250 feet per minute, giving an actual discharge to 130 to 150 feet per minute.

The sea-water pump will be of the usual construction affixed to donkey engines.

The drawings for these engines with plans of the pumps have been supplied to me by Mr. Macdonald Superintendent of Workshops, and are herewith forwarded.

The approximate estimate for the scheme is as follows :—

	Rs.
16 H.P. engine with pumps and valve connections the 1st or all brass lined	9,800
Extra and special castings for sea-water and night-soil main connections	4,800
20 H.P. Howard's boilers at Rs. 3,875 per each	7,750
3,100 feet of 6 inches cast-iron main for sea-water, including laying, &c., at Rs. 5 per foot	15,500
Fixing engine, boiler and pumps	2,500
Building well for pumps 16' by 16' by 16'	1,300
Ashlar block for engine bed and frame	100
Setting two 20-H.P. boilers at Rs 500 each	1,000
Erecting iron chimney 50 feet high by 2' 6" diameter	850
	Rs. 40,800
Add contingencies at 10 per cent	4,080
Total	Rs. 44,880

The above is the approximate estimate of the prime of the work, and the following is an estimate of the annual cost of working the same :—

Coal at 12lb. per H. P. per hour for 16 H. P. engine for 365 days of 6 hours each day at Rs. 33 per ton	Rs. 6,070
1 driver at Rs. 125 per month	1,500
2 stoker at Rs. 30 per month	[illegible]
3 coolies at Rs. 15 per month per each	540
Repairs to machinery	1,500
Contingencies at 25 per cent per month	[illegible]
Total	Rs. 10,370

I have &c.
RIENZI-WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 15th May, 1874.

Resolved—That Mr. Ravenscroft's letter be printed and circulated for the consideration of members of the Council, and that the proposal for pumping the night-soil into the sea at a distance of 150 feet from the present site at Carnac Bunder be referred for the report of the Works Committee with authority to take any further professional opinion thereon which they may deem expedient.

2. That Mr. Pedder's proposal for dealing with the drainage question together with the proceedings of the Works Committee, and minutes of members of the Council thereon, be also referred, for the further consideration of the Works Committee.

Resolved—That Dr. Hewlet and Dr. Cook be added to the Works Committee.

Read—Government Resolution, No. 1369 (General Department), dated 12th May 1874, accepting the resignation of Lieut-Colonel Baker, R. E., as a member of the Corporation and appointing Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, C. S., in his place.

Also letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 14th instant, intimating that Mr. J. M. Maclean was elected a member of the Corporation in room of Mr. A. J. Macdonald, resigned.

Also letter dated 18th instant, from Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, resigning membership of the Corporation.—Recorded.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

LONDON, 20TH MAY.

In the House of Lords yesterday the Marquis of Salisbury read an extract from a despatch of the Viceroy, highly eulogizing the efforts of local officers in the famine districts.

VISIT OF THE CAZAR TO ENGLAND.

The Czar and the Princes reviewed fifteen thousand troops at Aldershot yesterday.

LONDON, 19TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5 11/16d.

In the Manchester Market to-day there has been very little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 6d.
8¼ lbs. do	9s. 4½d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 1½d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	93⅜.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94¼
Bar Silver	58 9/16

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Mongolia, Whampoa, Royal Minstrel, and Bellona.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Redgauntlet.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SANKEY, who has been on a tour of inspection to Darjeeling, is expected to return to Calcutta to-day.

A TELEGRAM was received at Head-quarters, Calcutta, on Saturday, from the officer commanding at Hazareebagh, stating that a man of the 22nd Regiment had shot a comrade dead on the previous night.

A COMMITTEE has been formed at Venice, composed of an equal number of Italians and Englishmen, for the purpose of organising a project for the erection of a monument to Lord Byron at some suitable spot in the Venetian territories.

THE latest news of Mr. Melville, *alias* Shaik Abdool Rahman, is that he is encamped at the head of the lake, Nynee Tal, waiting for the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor. He is accompanied by his wife and several female attendants.

SIR GEORGE COUPER, Chief Commissioner in Oudh, having satisfied himself by personal inspection that there is no chance of the people in Gonda suffering to any extent or requiring his personal assistance, is about to go on privilege leave for three months, during which time Mr. C. Currie, Judicial Commissioner, will officiate for him.

A BOTANICAL discovery, which may prove of some commercial importance, has been made in California, county of Amador. It is wild coffee, which the Columbian Consul, who is intimately acquainted with the cultivation of coffee in South America, is confident, is the genuine coffee plant, and capable of producing, under cultivation, a superior quality of coffee.

A PACKET containing registered letters despatched by the Post Office at Calcutta a few days ago for transmission to Benares, was missing; but when traced after much search at an intermediate station it was found only to contain waste paper. The party suspected of implication in the affair—a native deputy post-master—after sending in his resignation, has made himself scarce.

A CONTEMPORARY observes that the Hon. Mr Justice Maxwell, recently appointed to officiate on the bench at Penang in the place of Sir William Hackett, proceeded to Europe, must be the youngest British Judge, either in the East or anywhere else, being only about 28 years of age. This fortunate young barrister is son-in-law of the chaplain of Simla, the Rev. J. Aberigh-[illegible]ckay.

THE Rev. Mr. Marks, the well-known missionary at Mandalay, has, we read, been getting into trouble with the King, who has ordered him, through Captain Strover, to leave the kingdom; His Majesty stating at the same time that he would not be responsible if anything occurred to him if he remained. The cause is attributed to a publication which appeared some years ago on Buddhism, which was translated to his Majesty, and at which His Majesty took offence. Mr. Marks purposes remaining, and says he is under the protection of the British flag.

AFTER considerable delay the Governments of India and Natal have come to an understanding on the subject of emigration from the former to the latter country. The Natal rule for the issue of free rations provided only 1½ lbs. of rice, or 2 lbs. of maize, for three days in the week—quantities the same as those which are issued daily in Mauritius. However, Mr. Firth, the Emigration Agent for Natal, has pointed out that the rule was misprinted, its real meaning being that 1½ lbs. of rice should be issued daily, with the alternative of 2 lbs. of maize thrice a week.

THE Rev. W. S. Price, writing to the *Times* of the 22nd April, states that after Dr. Livingstone's death Jacob Wainwright commenced keeping a diary, and continued it for nine months, during which the party were working their way to the coast, carrying with them the mortal remains of their late master. It is a most interesting record of their journeyings. This diary will shortly be given to the public, together with a variety of information which Jacob is able to furnish in regard to the events which have occurred since he joined the lamented traveller two years ago at Unyanyembe.

A LETTER from the *Madras Mail's* Cochin correspondent, dated the 16th instant, says that the general opinion there is that the monsoon has set in. At the time of writing it was blowing heavily from W.S.W. and plenty of rain had fallen. The barque Lois of Aberystwith has put into Cochin almost in a sinking condition. She had sprung a leak and had lost several spars and sails in the recent heavy weather. The gale commenced with her on the 3rd instant, and continued to blow until the 7th, after which date it moderated. The Aberystwith was laden with grain and made very heavy weather, She was bound for Cannanore.

ADVICES from Bagdad to the 27th April announce that the waters of the Tigris having commenced subsiding, the inhabitants partially regained confidence. Since then, however, the telegraph lines, which had previously resisted the stormy weather, had been carried away, and another and more serious flood was apprehended. The intelligence received respecting the famine in Asia Minor is very bad. In the district of Angora alone the morality reaches 100 daily. An epidemic has also broken out among the goats of Angora, more than half of which have already perished. The Government, assisted by private charity, is actively engaged in relieving the distress.

A LENGTHY correspondence has passed between the First and Fifth Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court with reference to the contempt of Court exhibited by Mr. Robert Knight in the Court of the latter. The correspondence, we read, has been submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has held that the Judges of the Court are quite independent of each other and that the First Judge erred in interfering with what had passed in the Court of the other, who alone was responsible for the conduct of the proceedings before him. At the same time Sir Richard Temple has expressed his opinion that the Fifth Judge ought to have taken notice of the contempt of Co[illegible] alleged to have been committed by Mr. Knight. Mr. Knight had instructed his solicitor, Mr. Carruthers, to take proceedings in the High Court against Mr. Fagan for a malicious prosecution, the charge brought against Mr. Knight having been dismissed by the magistrate. The papers having been laid before Mr. Branson, the latter recommended Mr. Knight, before instituting proceedings, to give Mr. Fagan an opportunity of tendering an apology, and, in the event of his declining to do so, to commence his suit. A letter having been written to that effect to Mr. Fagan, the latter sent an apology, regretting the steps he had taken, and the annoyance he had thereby given Mr. Knight, and the matter was thus settled.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 1ST MAY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Simla, Commander J. Orman, arrived in harbour about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the English mails of the 1st instant on board. She sailed from Suez on the 8th May and Aden on the 13th. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Lieut Hughes	Mr G Eakins
Mrs G Harper	Rev T L Warneford
Capt and Mrs J T Tinling	Lieut-Col Strover
Mr J Herbert	Mr W T [illegible]mer
Mr W Higgins	Mrs and Miss Gabbett
Mr A Paterson	Mr A S Betts
Mr G F H Brown	Serjeant and Mrs Jesson
Miss Lovell	Mr Millar and infant
Miss Mayers	Mr W Owen
Miss Green	Major Basevy
Mr J McKay	Captain Cotton
Mr A Dalg[illegible]h	Mr D Galloway
Captain H W Rooke	Mr T Hopper
Vet S[illegible]rg [illegible]oing	Mr LeMessurier
Mr and Mrs Winterbottom and	Mr G Boydon
2 children	Sheik Idmeer

FROM VENICE—Captain Moncrieff.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Oxenham.	Mr Fredericks
Mr Goune	Colonel and Mrs Lumsden
Captain Mignon	Captain Moulton
Major Twynam	Mr Crane
Mr. Michea	Captain R Boyd

FROM SUEZ.

Mr and Mrs Vereschagin	Mr Dawes

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, May 1.)

IN the House of Lords, on the motion of the Duke of Argyll, the papers relating to the Indian famine are to be laid before their lordships. An address to Her Majesty for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the cause of railway accidents has been agreed to. By way of honours and rewards to the Ashantee forces, all the property of the enemy handed over to Sir Garnet Wolseley, before the signing of the treaty, is to be considered as prize-money.

In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli has stated that as soon as a course of action has been decided upon, with regard to the Suez Canal dues, between Her Majesty's and other Governments, it would be announced. Mr. Smollett, in a rather personal speech, called the attention of the House to the late dissolution, which he stigmatised as premature and unconstitutional; to which Mr. Gladstone made a very happy reply, in which he completely disposed of all the charges of trickery which Mr. Smollett had improperly imputed to him. The Home Secretary has brought in a bill to amend the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, which will extend the hours for keeping open taverns and beershops. The temperance party are up in arms at the idea, and the clergy are getting up petitions against the bill. A resolution in favour of the purchase of Irish Railways by the State has been thrown out. A Bill for the better management of Metropolitan Buildings and Thoroughfares, has been read a second time, and a Game Law Bill for Scotland has been thrown out.

The German Reichstag has been closed by the Emperor in person, and the health of Prince Bismarck is improving daily. Count Arnim is about to retire from the diplomatic service.

The troops under Marshal Concha attacked the Carlists yesterday and drove them before them at all points.

From the United States we hear that there is but little chance of the President's veto on the Finance Bill being overriden. Several inundations in the valley of the lower Mississippi have taken place Nineteen lives have been lost by the wreck of the Pacific steamer Tacna on the coast of Valparaiso.

The Queen has returned to Windsor from Claremont, and during the past week has paid visits to the Earl and Countess Russell, and to M. Van de Weyer, who is lying dangerously ill in London.

The Czar is expected to land at Gravesend on May 13, and great preparations are making to receive him in London and Windsor.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has presided at the annual festival of the Royal Society of Musicians. The meeting resulted in a collection of £1,000 to its funds.

Lord Nevill is recovering from his late accident, which is not likely to leave any serious injuries.

A compromise is considered probable between the farmers and their labourers in the eastern counties of England, which may possibly terminate the present lock-out.

The Lord Mayor of London has given a Grand Ball at the Mansion House to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales were present, together with a numerous and influential company.

M. de Lesseps has reconsidered his threat to close the Suez Canal; and there is every probability of the difficulty being amicably arranged.

The steamers with the Indian famine flotilla have sailed for their destination.

It is reported that the Government are likely to sanction the completion of the survey of Captain Sprye's proposed overland route from Rangoon to Western China.

Several interesting letters written by the late Dr. Livingstone have been read at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society.

The Select Committee on East Indian Finance is to consist of twenty-one members. The names of Professor Fawcett, Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Dunbar, and Mr. Balfour have been added to the list. Mr. Stephen Cave will preside.

The election for Hackney has resulted in the return of Professor Fawcett and Mr. Holms.

The East Indiaman, the Victoria Nyanza, recently wrecked off Boulogne, has been towed into the harbour.

The Bank of England directors have raised the rate of discount to 4 per cent. The New India Four per Cent. Loan has been subscribed at prices from £101 8s. upwards, and the applications are on a very large scale.

Her Majesty has conferred the Order of St. Patrick on the Marquis of Londonderry.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Capt. R. W. Pilkington, Ben. Ret.; Lieut. O. Campbell, Ben. Ret.; Maj. Gen. B. W. Cumberlege, Mad Ret; Lieut. Col. C. Woodland, Mad. Ret.; Col. H. J. Briggs, Bo. S.C.; Surg.-Maj. A. Fox, Bo. Ret.; A. H. Castleman, Esq, J. P. for Dorset; J. Gay, Esq., late Commissioner at Ceylon; Maj.-Gen. J. F. Musgrave, Mad. Ret.; J. Sikes, Esq., J. P. for Suffolk; C Watson, Esq., J. P. for Manchester; Count Simeon; Professor Phillips.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, May 1.)

Admiralty, 28th April, 1874.

The undermentioned Officer has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 10th instant:—James Long, M.D.

Admiralty, 29th April, 1874.

Commander Charles Gray Jones has been this day promoted to the rank of Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Mr. Robert Bacon has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Staff Commander John P. Dillon has been placed on the Retired List from this date.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, May 1.)

India Office, 29th April, 1874.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotion amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

BREVET.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Smart, Madras Infantry.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant William Henry Miller Francklyn, Madras Infantry. Dated 4th December, 1873.

Lieutenant Thomas Hay Campbell, Madras Infantry. Dated 20th December, 1873.

Lieutenant Henry Charles Hamilton, Madras Infantry. Dated 20th December, 1873.

Lieutenant Robert Bartholomew Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th February 1874.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Robert Stevenson Moseley. Dated 17th February 1874.

Major Alfred Wolseley Montagu. Dated 20th February 1874

Major Alexander Callander. Dated 20th February 1874.

To be Majors.

Captain Montague Charles Perreau. Dated 4th February 1874.

Captain Harry Dawkins Eardley Wilmot Chester. Dated 20th February, 1874.

Captain Alexander Haldane Eckford. Dated 20th February, 1874.

Captain George Robertson Hennessy. Dated 4th February, 1874.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant William Francis Trotter. Dated 18th February, 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Charles Denroche Swete Dated 3rd February, 1874.

Lieutenant George Brehon. Dated 25th February, 1874.

BENGAL ARMY.

GENERAL LIST OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Charles Bell Horsbrugh to be Captain. Dated 22nd January, 1874.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles Lopes Pereira. Dated 10th December, 1873.

Major Clement John Smith. Dated 10th December, 1873.

Major Edward Lewis Haukin. Dated 10th December 1873.

Major Henry Edward Ryves. Dated 11th December 1873.

Major Patrick Salter. Dated 11th December, 1873.

Major Samuel Crauford Montgomerie. Dated 11th December, 1873.

Major Benjamin John Chauvel Prior. Dated 11th December 1873.

Major Harvey Tuckett Duncan. Dated 20th December, 1873.

Major Charles Cherry Minchin. Dated 20th December 1873.

Major David Shaw. Dated 8th January, 1874.

Major Malcolm Kemp Bourne. Dated 11th January, 1874.

Major Osborne Morgan. Dated 11th January 1874.

Major Robert Sutton Burge. Dated 11th January, 1874.

Major John Duval. Dated 11th January, 1874.

Major Archibald Thomas Baldwin. Dated 13th January 1874.

Major James Allardyce. Dated 20th January, 1874.

Major Richard Henry Beddome. Dated 20th January 1874.

Major Rowland Farrer. Dated 20th January, 1874.

To be Majors

Captain Thomas Weldon. Dated 9th December, 1873.

Captain William Popham Dicken. Dated 9th December, 1373.

Captain Charles Walker Street. Dated 9th December, 1873.

Captain Woulfe Hay. Dated 10th December, 1873.

Captain Thomas Obbard. Dated 10th December, 1873.

Captain Henry Ibbetson Lugard. Dated 14th December, 1873.

Captain Robert Andrews Cole. Dated 14th December, 1873.

Captain Andrew Balmer. Dated 14th December, 1873.

Captain James Keating Clubley. Dated 14th December, 1873.

Captain Daniel Wilson Laughton. Dated 14th December, 1873.

MADRAS ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Alexander Crombie Silver. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Penrose Cood. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) Michael Galwey, C.B. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) Albert Henry Andrew Hervey. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Douglas Hamilton. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Richard Andrew Doria. Dated 1st January 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) George Sturrock. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) David Brown. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Staple Dobbie. Dated 1st January, 1874

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Francis Faithful Warden. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colodel (Brevet Colonel) William Taylor Money Dated 1st January 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Henry Froese. Dated 1st January 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Arthur Newbolt Rich. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Late 3rd European Regiment.

Captain Henry Hanmer Chalmers Grosvenor Warrington to be Major. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Late 10th Native Infantry.

Captain Robert Beatty to be Major. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Captain Edward George Dixon to be Major. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Late 13th Native infantry.

Captain Wigram Arthur Cheke to be Major. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Late 17th Native Infantry.

Captain Walter Rowlandson to be Major. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Late 20th Native Infantry.

Captain Augustus Drummond Grant to be Major. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Late 29th Native Infantry.

Captln Herbert Coningham to be Major. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Late 32nd Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet-Major) William George Grove to be Major. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Late 41st Native Infantry.

Captain George Wynne Cole to be Major. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Late 43rd Native Infentry.

Captain Francis Goring Rideout to be Major. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Late 45th Native Infantry.

Captain George Edward Henry Breauchamp to be Major. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Late 48th Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevt Major) John Clinton Whish Bruce to be Major. Dated 1st January, 1874.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Robert Blair Kennedy. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Major Alexander Gordon Duff. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Major George William Cox. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Major George Edward Henry Beauchamp. Dated 1st January, 1874

Major Augustus Drummond Grant. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Major William George Grove. Dated 1st January, 1871.

Major Robert Beatty. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Major George Wynne Cole. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Major Henry Hanmer Chalmers Grosvenor Warrington. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Major John Clinton Whish Bruce. Dated 1st January 1874.

Major Francis Goring Rideout Dated 1st January, 1874.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERSS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Allan Chaplin. Dated 1st January, 1874

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Henry Whyte. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) George Chamberlain Cooper. Dated 1st January 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Charles Edward Lorraine Eastall. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Frederick Edmund Spry. Dated 1st January 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Alexander John Shaw. Dated 1st January 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Frank James Fraser Monro. Dated 1st January 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Edward Pennycuick, Maltby. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Miller. Dated 1st January 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Robert Mildmay Clerk. Date 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Marc Henry Wratislaw. Dated 1st January 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) James Turner Cummins, Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Joseph John Fletcher. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Frederick Thomas Powis. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Stainforth. Dated 1st January, 1874

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Dempster Heming. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Henry Miller Francklyn. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Thomas Hay Campbell Dated 1st January, 1874

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Henry Charles Hamilton. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant Richard Stokoe. Dated 1st January 1874.

Lieutenant Charles James Johnstone. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant Henry Montagu Dale. Dated 1st January 1874.

Lieutenant Frank Augustus Wetherall. Dated 1st January, 1874.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Lionel Chase Barton. Dated 3rd January, 1874,

Major George William Hanson. Dated 3rd January 1874.

Major Arthur Palmer Davis. Dated 20th January, 1874.

Major John James Elder. Dated 29th January, 1874.

Major (Brevet Colonel) John Watson, C. B., V. C. Dated 3rd February, 1874.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Baigrie, C. B. Dated 3rd February, 1874.

Major Robert Burd. Dated 11th February, 1874.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) Adam George Forbes Hogg. Dated 4th January, 1874.

Captain Thomas Edmond Strong. Dated 4th January, 1874.

Captain Simon Fraser McGillivray. Dated 4th February, 1874.

Captain Anthony Durand. Dated 20th February, 1874.

Captain Julius Middleton Boyd. Dated 20th February, 1874.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Late 3rd European Regiment.

Captain Patrick John Francis Henslowe to be Major Dated 1st January, 1874.

Late 11th Native Infantry

Captain (Brevet Major) Arthur Phelps to be Major Dated 1st January, 1874.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels

Major Arthur Phelps. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Major Patrick John Francis Henslowe. Dated 1st January 1874.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. "The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges Belgium.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged, for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

TRIPLE EXECUTION.—A few days ago three natives were hanged at Neriad for murder, of which they were convicted at the Criminal Sessions at Ahmedabad.

HEAVY RAIN AT AHMEDNUGGUR.—A correspondent states that there was a heavy rainfall at Ahmednuggur on Friday last accompanied with thunder and lightning.

FIRE AT BROACH.—A fire broke out at Broach on the 4th inst, in which four houses were completely destroyed. The damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 1,500.

AHMEDNUGGUR SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee, barrister, assumed charge of his office as Judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmednuggur on Monday last.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday an inquest was held at Moody Bay Street concerning the death of one Inooskhan Ahmedkhan. The jury found that the man's death was caused from the effects of tetanus supervening upon the fracture of the forearm, the result of an accidental fall from the roof of a stable.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Senior Magistrate, a man named Gunnesh Seethul was charged with committing an aggravated assault against the person of one Suddoo Mahadoo, by striking him with a knife, causing a slight cut on the neck. The prisoner had nothing to urge in defence. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A washerman named Alphoo Futtoo reported to the police yesterday that while himself and wife were asleep outside their house at Baboola Tank road on the previous night some person opened the back door of his room with a false key, and also by means of a false key a box inside the room was opened, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 150, were stolen therefrom. The police are making enquiries into the case.

BURGLARY.—On Monday night, a godown situated at Mandvie, and belonging to one Dewjee Dossa, was broken into from a sweepers' gully. The thief seems to have effected an entrance into the godown first by using a gimblet to bore to where the bolt was, but failing in this, a knife appears to have been used and the door gradually cut away until the bolt was reached and drawn back. The godown is said to have contained on the previous morning Rs. 10,000, which amount had been taken away by the owner to his own residence the same evening. The thief, however, broke open the box, in which this money was kept, and stole from it Rs. 4-8-0, being the amount left by the owner for petty expenses. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

POLITICAL ECONOMY IN GUZERATI.—Mr. Nusserwanjee Heerjeebhoy Patel has just published a copy of his Prize Essay on Political Economy in the Guzerati language. The Essay was read last year before a meeting of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli, a vernacular branch of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, and subsequently before the Khoja general meeting. This lecture so favourably impressed the Parsee and Khoja audiences that the author was induced to publish it in a small pamphlet, which has been favourably received by the public. The science of Political Economy is so abstruse, that it is difficult of comprehension even to a man who has received a moderate education in English; and when we say that most of the notions and doctrines of this science are quite new to people of this country, the difficulty of transferring such ideas into the vernacular may be imagined. It is therefore no small credit to Mr. Patel to have undertaken the task of rendering Mill, Ricardo, Saz, Smith, etc., into Guzerati, which is lamentably wanting in words to express European ideas and principles, and to a certain extent he has succeeded in his literary labour. Not only has he clearly expressed the modern notions about "wealth," and its production, but has in a lucid manner given familiar illustrations of its principles. It is a readable book of reference for young students of the science of Political Economy, and may be used as a text book in our vernacular schools.

THE WEATHER ON THE GHAUTS.—We hear that though there are very heavy clouds and morning mists all along the line of ghauts, yet a hot wind was felt on Tuesday at Lanowlee for the first time since the south-west wind set in about a fortnight ago. Our correspondent says that it seems as if we should have another *bout* of hot weather before the rains really set in.—*Deccan Herald.*

ABDOOL AZZIZ, a relative of the Imaum of Muscat and for some months a State prisoner in Kurrachee, left lately for the Persian Gulf, the differences between the Imaum and himself having been satisfactorily settled, and a reconciliation effected between them.—*Sindian.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

SIR CHARLES SARGEANT presided at a regular sitting of the court yesterday.

In re Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abba.

Mr. Tyabjee appeared for the insolvent and moved for an interim order.

Mr. Branson opposed the application on behalf of Luksoo Kaloo, a creditor, on grounds stated in an affidavit filed by his client (that the insolvent was about to leave the jurisdiction of the court), which had not been denied. The insolvent had been called upon to show cause why he should not deposit security, and had then been called upon to deposit security, but as he was unable to do either the one or the other, he had been arrested. The amount due to the opposing creditor was Rs. 1,400 for goats sold by him to the insolvent. Another reason for refusing the application was that the insolvent had traded without almost any capital. His capital at the time of commencing trade, which was in September 1873, was Rs. 110, and the liabilities incurred since then amounted to more than Rs. 9,000. His business had been carried on entirely on credit, and while in this short time his liabilities had amounted to more than Rs. 9,000, the amount of his assets was conspicuous for its absence On these grounds therefore, first, that the insolvent was now in prison under an order made by his lordship; and secondly, that he had traded without capital, the learned counsel thought his lordship would not grant the order.

Mr. Tyabjee urged that the only objection on which Mr. Branson relied, was that his lordship had made an order for him to give security, which he had failed to do. But the fact of his filing his petition showed that he was unable to comply with the order.

The fact of the order for arrest having been obtained against the insolvent before judgment, did not make him not entitled to an interim order now. It did not put him in a worse position than he was before. Then, if his lordship did not grant the order now, the insolvent could not be released till the case came on for hearing, and that might not be for a year yet.

His lordship said that the court was always inclined to favour insolvents, but where the insolvent had been guilty of misconduct, especially such misconduct as leaving the jurisdiction of the court, it had always been regarded as an offence which disentitled him to an interim order; for the present therefore the application was refused.

Of course the insolvent was at liberty to renew the application whenever he chose.

In re Moroba Soonderjee.

Mr. Kapudia, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order.

His Lordship granted the application.

In re Atmaram Bhowaneeshunker.

Mr. Tyabjee, for the insolvent, applied for permission to serve notices and leave to amend the schedule granted.

In re Ebraim bin Mohideen Rujub.

Mr. Kapudia appeared for the insolvent and obtained leave to amend the schedule.

In the course of the day the following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Framjee Shapoorjee and Dossabhoy Dadabhoy, liabilities, Rs. 381; Chimajee Wuttoojee Rs. 2,633; Balee Gopal and Govind Gopal, Rs. 1,965; Dajee Poostajee, Rs. 833, Veerjee Jetha, Rs. 2,416; Alberto Floriano de Mello, Rs. 752; Muncherjee Pestonjee Rs. 1,667; Purbhoodass Vithul, Muccoond Vithul, and Damjee Purbhoodass, Rs. 30,866; Framjee Dorabjee and Maneckjee Dorabjee, Rs. 3,275; Arab Jafferjee Moosajee, Rs. 1,064; Shapoorjee Byramjee and Sonabai his wife, Rs. 1,257; Assaram Toolsidass, Rs. 422; Assa Bhatoo and Foolbai, widow of Bhatoo Bhowan, Rs. 1,777; Balkrishna Bhawoo, Rs. 358; Gunoo Balsett and two others, Rs. 1,729; Goculdass Anundjee, Rs. 493; Charles Ramos 727.

THE SALT BILL.

THE Bombay Government have sent the following reply, to the address of Mr. J. A Forbes, to the memorial against the Salt Bill:—

SIR,—With reference to the memorial submitted by you and other merchants of Bombay against the Salt Bill, I am directed to forward to you the accompanying extract, paras. 3 and 8, of a letter from the Government of India, No. 307, dated 5th instant, on the subject.—I have, &c.,

J. NUGENT,
Actg. Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, May 18.

Extract paras. 3 to 8 of a letter from the Government of India No. 307, dated 5th May 1874.

3. His Excellency also requests that the memorialists of Bombay may be informed, with reference to their memorial of the 8th November last, that he has carefully considered their objections to the Salt Bill.

4. With regard to their opinion that the Bill was passed by the local Legislative Council with undue precipitancy, I am to state that His Excellency has examined the dates of the several stages of the Bill and compared them with the Rules for the transaction of business, framed under Section XXXVII. of the Indian Council's Act, and has found that these Rules have not been deviated from in any particular.

5. It appears also that His Excellency the Governor explained in Council the reasons which induced him to recommend to the Council to pass the Bill, notwithstanding the announcement that a public meeting was to be held for the purpose of stating objections to its further progress.

6. It has been the duty of His Excellency the Viceroy to consider whether any of the reasons adduced in the memorial, afterwards agreed upon when the meeting was held, are sufficient to lead him to withhold his assent from the Bill. In His Excellency's opinion a measure of the nature of this Bill was required for the protection of the public revenue. The persons interested in the salt manufacture and the public generally appear to him to have had sufficient opportunity of objecting to such portions of the Bill as they considered likely to affect their interest injuriously; and their objections were freely made and fully discussed during the progress of the Bill through Council.

7. Moreover, in the course of the discussions, and in communication with the Government of India, considerable alterations (almost all of them in the direction of mitigating the severity of the original procedure proposed) were made in the Bill.

8. Under these circumstances, His Excellency can see no reason to withhold his assent from the Bill in its present shape.

INDIAN NEWS.

AN AWKWARD ADVENTURE.—A bride and bridegroom were driven into the sea the other evening by a drunken coachman, while proceeding to St. Thomé, where they intended to pass the honeymoon. The carriage was completely in the surf, but happily the newly wedded pair managed to escape from their awkward position. With the assistance of the frightened coachman, the bridegroom succeeded in dragging the coach and horse on to the sands again.—*Madras Mail.*

THE BARQUE BLENG.—The bargue Bleng, which left Gopaulpore on the 4th April last for Madras, has not since been heard of, while the ship Sea Chief, which left the same port some days after, arrived in Madras last Friday. It is supposed that the Bleng either went down at sea during the cyclone, or had to put in at some other port. She was in command of the first officer, Mr. Burdon, her commander, Captain Robson, having remained at Madras on business. The Bleng left Madras for Gopaulpore on the 20th March. —*Madras Athenæum.*

THE RAJAH OF COCHIN'S RETURN.—On Saturday last at 4 P.M. the Rajah of Cochin returned from Erinjalakoda after the celebration of the Ulsavam festival, which came to a close on Friday evening last. His Highness was received on the jetty by the Tasildar who was in waiting. There were two carriages in readiness, one H. H.'s own bullock-coach, and the other the Dewan's phaeton and pair. The Rajah preferred his own conveyance drawn by two fat bullocks, and the Dewan's was taken away. The Nair body-guard with their one drum received the Rajah, and escorted him to Tripoonturah. (Query—Why was no salute fired?) Immediately behind the Rajah's boat, was another large boat conveying a number of princes from Erinjalakoda to Tripunturah. It did not touch Ernacollum, but steered its course direct. After the Rajah left, the Dewan followed His Highness in his bullock carriage, on his usual Saturday visit. He returned the next morning.—*Cochin Argus.*

THE CASE OF SINCLAIR vs. TOMBS.

THE remarkable action brought by Mr. Sinclair against General Tombs for false imprisonment, which created so much sensation in Lucknow, has come to a close. We believe the Court which tried the case has observed that the circumstances presented many unusual features. It will be enough for us, on the present occasion, to describe their broad outlines. Mr. Sinclair, who was for some years employed in the Department of Public Works, was, at the time of the occurrence of the event which has given rise to this suit, residing in cantonments, where the idea had gained ground that he was *not* always quite in his senses; but for this rumour there appears to have existed, on inquiry, little or no foundation. The Court has remarked that though the plaintiff may have been given to eccentricities, these failed to justify a charge of lunacy. The medical officers, who were epecially deputed by General Tombs to examine Mr. Sinclair *after* his arrest, could not give any definite opinion, but recommended that he should be kept under observation, while, on the 2nd of November,—the day *following* the arrest,—the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow reports that Mr. Sinclair was pronounced "perfectly sane" by the medical officers. It is improbable that the phases of insanity could have undergone so sudden a change within a day of the plaintiff's confinement, and rightly the Court has held that there existed no ground for the charge. No inquiry appears to have been instituted, nor any formal procedure observed before the arrest of the plaintiff; and the Court has held—apart from other circumstances—that the authority which caused the arrest was not competent to act on such a matter. The plaintiff was arrested on the 1st November 1872, and sent to the Cantonment Magistrate's Court on the 3rd November, under a military guard, to defend himself against a criminal charge preferred against him by one MacDonald. He complained bitterly of the treatment to which he was subject at this stage, and the Court has characterized the proceeding as extraordinary. It is impossible to doubt for a moment, after perusing the exhaustive judgment of the Civil Judge, that the plaintiff had a good case, for though the Court has remarked that General Tombs acted in good faith, and, in his own opinion, for the public interest, still the facts disclose a course of treatment not warranted either by the circumstances under which the arrest was made or the state of mind of Mr. Sinclair at the time. We believe that the plaintiff was justly entitled to the decree given in his favour, and that the judgment has been received with general satisfaction. We hope in a few days to be able to publish the judgment *in extenso.*—*Pioneer.*

THE REMARKABLE JUDGMENT AT POONA.

A VERY curious decision has been given by a kind of Judge at Poona in the matter of a native Government *employé*, who claimed Rs. 520 as damages from the G. I. P. railway Company, whose officers made him leave a compartment of a carriage reserved for ladies. The judgment is in favour of the plaintiff,—a long and laboured rigmarole marked by as strong animus against the defendants as if the Judge had held a brief for the plaintiff and had studied the worst features of Mr. Anstey's style. The railway solicitor asked one of the witnesses if at any time during the fifteen years she had been travelling on the line she had met with any gentleman, European or native, who refused to give up his seat when asked to do so by a lady. The witness replied that she had not. The Judge's rendering of this question and answer is this—"Mr. Cleveland put a question to this old lady to the effect that during her 15 years' experience on that line if she ever saw a native who refused to leave a compartment when told to do so. Her answer showed that she was perfectly horrified at the idea of a Hindoo saying 'no' to an order issuing from the sacred person of a railway official. This shows to what extent tyranny on one side and the humblest submission on the other is a rule on this line so far as the Hindoos are concerned." The judgment has other passages of a similar tenor and in equally good English, all twisting the facts so as to set up an irritation in the native mind. They know well enough, and are glad of the knowledge, that a Traffic Superintendent has a right to appropriate a carriage for the exclusive use of women, but in this case the Judge insisted that the plaintiff was removed at an intermediate station from an unappropriated carriage. He roundly affirms the witnesses are incredible and perjured, who say there was a board hung outside at the instigation of a mischievous young ticket clerk, ignoring the authority of the Superintendent called up to settle the matter, who decided that the carriage was the one reserved for ladies according to the rules laid down by Government. A man, and specially a native magistrate, might resent being turned out of a carriage by a ticket porter, but it is passing strange that an official, accustomed to obey and to enforce obedience, should decline to change his carriage when asked to do so by an officer responsible for the safety of the line. It is quite beside the question to argue with this Judge that the change was only effected for the convenience of "an old woman," with a "weak head," as he describes an English witness in the case; for the point at issue really was the right of the officers of the Railway Company to carry out the rules by which they are bound, namely, to keep a carriage reserved for ladies. This decision gives a man Rs. 520 as an indemnity for having been spoken to by a policeman and made to get out. It will be appealed against, and most likely annulled, but unluckily it has been published, and it is full of a vulgar petty spitefulness gainst Europeans which attracts and interests a certain class of natives. There would seem to be no great hardship in "riding outside to oblige a lady," as the omnibus conductors say, but it is just this duty that your educated native most bitterly resents; for Mr. Nowrowjee Furdoonjee, in his sweeping act of accusation against Europeans in India, quotes a case of this kind as a frightful outrage on native dignity. It is very grievous to see a squabble, originating in silly bumptiousness, want of manners, and *savoir faire*, so dealt with by a man whose plain duty it is to administer justice as to produce a perfectly unwarranted feeling of discontent in the minds of men who, left to themselves, find little to complain of in a railway system which to European eyes seems contrived for their especial benefit and comfort. Looked at, too, as a specimen of the judgments we are likely to receive at the hands of native officials, this curious document has a still more unpleasant aspect, and it is to be hoped the very plain lesson it conveys may not be unnoted by those whose business it is to be wise for the State.—*Bombay Correspondent of Pioneer.*

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 14TH MAY 1874.

IN Madras there has been a general moderate rain-fall with a heavy fall in Malabar, and prospects are reported satisfactory. There have been slight showers in Sindh, and the river is higher than last year at this season. Light rain has also fallen in Khandesh and the Deccan districts, and heavier showers in the South Mahratta Country; operations for the monsoon crops are going on in the last tract. In Bengal there has been general rain in almost all districts, the exceptions being Patna, Gya, and Shahabad; it has been heaviest in the eastern and northern central districts, and lighter in the Bhagulpoor and Patna Divisions and Chota Nagpore; it has everywhere done much good: but more is urgently required in most places. The boro rice is a good crop generally, and the millets have been helped by the rain. Sowings for the early rice crop have been pushed forward: indigo prospects are bad. In the North-Western Provinces the rubbee harvest is over, and no crops remain on the ground. The numbers on relief works in Bustee and Goruckpoor have increased, although prices have fallen in both districts; Zemindars in Goruckpoor are said to complain of want of labour for preparing land for the rice sowings. The price of of rice has fallen in South Mirzapore, and emigration has stopped. In Bundelkhund there is no severe distress, and the numbers relieved are much the same as in last fortnight. In Oudh no rain has fallen. In the Punjab there has been some rain in three districts; the harvest is generally above the average. In the Central Provinces and Berar the harvest has ended, and ploughing and sowing for the next crop are going on; these operations have been helped by showers and storms. In Central India and Rajpootana the crops have all been reaped; some showers have fallen. In Mysore rain has fallen in all districts, and prospects are good.

WELLINGTON RACES.

SECOND DAY, 14TH MAY, 1874.

A LOVELY day with distant thunder ushered in the second day's sport. The course was all over good going after the rain of yesterday, and the timing proves what I before stated, that it is a fast course notwithstanding its turn and rises.

The "Dodabetta Purse" figured first on the card and brought six starters to post.

FIRST RACE, 3 P.M.—The Dodabetta Purse of Rs. 100. For all ponies 13 hands 2 inches and under. Half-mile.

		st.	lb.		
Mr. Merry's c p	Monaghan	10	5	Williamson	1
Capt Bartlett's c p	Puck	9	7	Major Tripp	2
Capt Phillips's g p	Princess	9	9	Walker	3
Mr. Covey's c p	Nell	9	9	Clarke	0
Mr. Major's c p	Tedworth	10	5	Cosens	0

After a couple of false starts they got away, but owing to the high bank the race could not be seen from the judge's stand. On clearing the bank and crowd Monaghan was seen in front going easy, was never headed, and won easy, Puck a somewhat disposed second, Princess third.

SECOND RACE, 3-30 P. M. The Neilgherry Cup, value Rs. 500, given by Government servants in civil employ on the hills. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners once 4lbs, oftener 7lbs extra.

		st.	lb.		
Capt Langford's m aus g	Vidette	9	11	Hackney	1
H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram's b aus h	Partisan	10	0	Cosens	2
Mr. Dunbar's b aus g	Carlow	9	9	Hastings	3
Capt Phillips's b aus h	Brigham Young	9	5	Walker	0
Mr Dunbar's b aus c	Dunbar	7	13	Bell	0
Capt Lynch's c aus g	Bismark	9	11	Williamson	0
Mr Cuthbert's c aus m	Risk	9	11	Clarke	0

Time—2-56½.

Vidette had a slight call in the betting, Partizan and Risk in equal favour.

Carlow went off at a rattling pace with Risk a couple of lengths behind, Vidette third on the outside, the others tailing. This order was kept past the post, first turn, all round again, when Partizan came up to Vidette, Carlow still leading round to the corner in, when he was challenged by Vidette. The pair raced round the turn, and part of the way down the straight, all three at work, but within the distance Vidette got to the front with Partizan and Carlow running up to his quarter neck and neck, but the post was reached and the race over with Partizan second on sufferance, Carlow third, and Dunbar fourth. The colt Dunbar has proved himself as slow as a top, but kept on going, for the first mile and a quarter he was twenty lengths behind his horses, who came back to him as the distance was covered.

Time 2m. 56½s. and no mean performance for the course, which is new and considerably heavy in parts.

The third event was the "Khotagerry Purse," a field of six. Akbar a hot favourite. Owing to the bad behaviour of King John the horses were delayed at post, before they could be despatched.

THIRD RACE, 4 P.M. The Kotagherry Purse, of Rs. 150. For all ponies and galloways. Weight for age and inches. R C.

		st.	lb.		
Akbar		9	8		1
Mr. Covey's c a gal	Ruby	9	9	Clarke	2
Mr Atlas's g a g	Royalist	9	8	Arnott	3
Mr. Drake's c cb g	Stargazer	9	4	Owner	0
Mr. Hamlin's c a g	King John	9	4	Owner	0
Capt Phillips's g a gal	Musquito	9	4	Owner	0

Time—1-16½.

Akbar followed by Ruby and Royalist in this order got away and continued so the whole journey and finished in that order in 1m. 16½s., or as near as possible even time, the others nowhere.

Next in order came "the Auction Stakes." Risk having the call in the betting, Shireen second, the others at any price of odds.

FOURTH RACE, 4-30 P.M. The Auction Stakes, of Rs. 250. For all horses. Horses valued at Rs. 1,200 to carry 11 stone; with an allowance or penalty of 7lbs. for each hundred under or over. One mile. The winner to be put up to auction after the race, and any surplus above the selling price to go to the fund.

		st.	lb.		
Mr Major's b aus m	Shireen 400	7	0	Walker	1
Mr Cuthbert's c aus m	Risk 700	8	7	Clarke	2
Major Hindle's c aus g	Fireman 800	9	0	Cosens	3
Mr Atlas's b aus m	Meg Merrilies 1200	0	11	Arnot	0
Mr Morgan's b aus g	Chieftain 800	9	0	Bell	0
Capt Lynch's c aus g	Bismark 800	9	0	Williamson	0

Time—1-53½.

Shireen was first off attended by Chieftain who soon gave place to Fireman and Risk. This order was kept for the first three-quarter mile when Fireman improved his position but could not come alongside the mare. Rounding the corner, Risk again came up to Fireman and the pair ran all the way up the straight, but could never catch the old cripple, who won easy in 1 m. 53½s., a pretty finish between Risk and Fireman ending in a victory for Risk for second place by a head and neck.

FIFTH RACE, 5 P.M. The Hurdle Race, under G. N. Rs. 200 from the fund. About two miles. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised two stone. Winner of Planter's Cup, 7lbs extra.

		st.	lb.		
Mr Irvin's b aus g		11	6		0
Mr Pulley's b aus g	Phantom	11	4	W.	0

The "Hurdle" Race fell through the Colonel having been drawn. Phantom walked over.

Really every credit is due to the caterers of this jolly little meeting. It has never been my lot to come across such a most courteous, obliging set of officials at any race meeting I have been at.

Very little fault can be found with the course; indeed the wonder is how it is so forward, seeing the obstacle that had to be overcome. Next year we are promised an alteration in the turn at the bottom, and when this has been accomplished and the course turfed, it will be perfection of going.

Whilst I am writing the rain is pouring, which promises to damp the third day's racing, unless we get a bright sun all day to-morrow.—*Madras Athenæum.*

SEVENTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL.

FROM THE 1ST TO 14TH MAY 1874.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

38. Sir Richard Temple writes from Monghyr on the 11th May the following remarks for inclusion in this Narrative:—

"During the fortnight under review, I have been in the districts on the bank of the Ganges, and have had opportunities of conferring with the officers of the districts of Purneah, Maldah, Sonthalia, Monghyr, Shahabad and Sarun, and the measures which were being adopted were found by me, on examination, to be suitable to the circumstances of each district."

"A part of my time has been occupied in revising the administrative orders regarding the several branches of relief operations, so as to adapt these orders to the circumstances which are now developing themselves at the beginning of the worst period of the scarcity."

"The subjects thus reconsidered in detail were,—

- Elaboration of returns of relief labourers;
- Introduction of piece-work;
- Sale of Government grain to the public;
- Advances of food-grain to cultivators;
- Support of high-caste people, and others unable to work;
- Supply of seed-grain;
- Transfer of relief labourers from roads to village works;
- Extension of the "group" or sub-circle system in relief operations;
- Methods of paying relief labourers in grain;
- Reserve of officers and officials to supply casualties in the relief establishments."

"There seem to be apprehensions entertained by some that the sale of Government grain to the public will be so mannaged as to interfere with private trade; that it will be ordered at places where such trade is active at rates below the market rates; that the places, the conditions, and the prices of such sales, will be left to the discretion of the relief officers on the spot without any fixed principle; that as a consequence these sales will often be carried out at places where, but for them, private enterprise could and would have done all that was required. I think, however, that such apprehensions must arise from imperfect acquaintance with the intentions and policy of the Government. And inasmuch as private trade in the distressed districts is of vital importance—as the Government supplies, however great, could fill only a part of the vacuum caused by the destruction of the harvests—I will endeavour to explain briefly the present position of the case."

"The sale of Government grain to the public is now ordered under clause *g*, rule 3, part II of rules promulgated by the Government of India on the 5th March last, which clause runs thus—

"'If a serious deficiency of grain in any part of their district is apprehended, which the trade is unable to supply, the sub-divisional committee may, under instructions from the Collector of the district, make arrangements for the sale of grain from Government stores. The arrangements should as a rule be made through the agency of the traders, which will probably be available everywhere. The selling price should be fixed at that of the nearest large mart, where supplies are readily brought in by railroad or river, together with such addition representing the cost of transport as may be considered proper. Sales should be stopped as soon as the local trade receives sufficient supplies, and any competition with the local trade should be carefully avoided.'

"Here, then, is the principle as laid down by the Government of India, by the careful and judicious carrying out of which much suffering may be averted in the most distressed tracts. The sales are being regulated by this rule and no other, and it is the duty of the administration to give the people the benefit intended for them by this excellent regulation. The rule leaves little discretion to the executive save in one respect, namely, the determination of the places where there is apprehension of deficiency, and where consequently the sales shall take effect. That is a matter necessarily dependent on local enquiry. The best way of illustrating the view which has been taken, is to state the places where the sales have and have not been ordered."

"In the eastern parts of the Mudhoobunnee and Durbhunga sub-divisions, sales were ordered at the very end of February in the recorded expectation that supplies were deficient and that widespread distress was imminent. This was amply justified by the result, inasmuch as distress did break out in the middle of March. Subsequently, as the distress became worse, and as the grain-dealers stated their supplies to be exhausted, the order for sale was extended throughout the Mudhoobunnee sub-division. The tract is remote, and the traders have been repeatedly appealed to without effect. It has not yet been extended over the remainder of the Durbhunga sub-division. But in the city of Durbhunga, fires having destroyed part of the private stores, Government rice was sold for a few days till the trade supplied itself. Recently the supplies have fallen short again, and the sale of Government rice has been authorised for a time. Probably the sale will have to be authorised in most of the remaining parts of the Durbhunga sub-division."

"In a tract of country near Mozufferpore (Tirhoot) sale has been ordered at the urgent representation of the Collector that the people were in straits for food. Recently in the town of Mozufferpore supplies being reported short, sale has been ordered temporarily till the trade can supply itself."

"In those parts of the Seetamurhee sub-division, which are similarly circumstanced with Mudhobunnee, sale has been authorized, and is going on."

"In the Ramnuggur sub-division (Chumparun district), the markets being empty, the position of the people becoming critical, and there being little hope from trade sale has been ordered. The local officers describe the effect on the people as excellent."

"In the Sarun district, notwithstanding the increase of distress, it has been decided not to sell, as trade continues very active. A similar decision is formed as regards the Shahabad and Gya districts. In the city of Gya alone the prices have been very dear, and the place is situated in the tract where the crops were worst. It may perhaps be necessary to sell there for a time. The Patna district being not distressed at all, the question of sale has not arisen there."

"In North Bhagulpore (Soopool sub-division), distress becoming urgent and supplies short, sale has been ordered, and is being carried out."

"In the Bukhtiapore sub-division of the Monghyr district sales have been ordered; the Collector reports it to have been the means of averting famine."

In the Sonthal district the question of sales to the public has not arisen."

"In the Purneah district sale was authorised in March in certain places near the River Mahanuddy. Subsequently, in one of these places, a trader offered to send up supplies, whereupon the sale was suspended."

"In the Dinagepore district the district authorities had recommended selling in January, but the Government deferred giving sanction. Subsequently, sale was authorized at several places in March, the stock available being apparently short, and the local traders having declared their inability to bring in sufficient supplies. The time of beginning sale was, however, left to the decision of the district officers, and they have been so cautious that up to date they have sold but a moderate quantity. Application was made for sale in the northern part of the district by reason of depletion of the market from exportation; this was refused."

"In the Maldah district the importation by private trade was at one time considerable, but it has fallen off recently to a degree which causes apprehension. The authorizing of sale has been considered, but has not been granted."

"In the Rungpore district the state of the grain market caused alarm, and the Collector was obliged to order sales for a time. Subsequently the hope of trade supplying that market being disappointed, the continuance of sale has been authorized, with extension to another market a few miles to the north. Other important sales were ordered at Kallygunge on the bank of the Brahmapooter. This grain was sold to local traders, on condition that the they would convey it to certain marts in the distressed tracts, and sell it there. Owing to epidemic sickness the transport had failed temporarily, and it was hoped that the traders would manage the conveyance. In many parts of the district the import trade from the east bank of the Brahmapooter has been very active."

"In the Mymensingh district it was reported that one tract had exported all its grain to distressed neighbours till the markets were empty; that the people had money, but there was no food to buy; that some Government rice must, to save life, be sent for sale. After some demur this was acceded to."

"In the Bogra district sale was authorised in one place adjoining the distressed parts of Rungpore and Dinagepore."

"In the Rajshahye district a private application was made for sale, but was refused."

"The quantity of grain sold under these limited orders in the several districts is small comparatively, as yet, and is less than 10,000 tons. Those who have heard the eager, nervous, anxiety with which the people would ask when the Government store-houses were to be opened, or who have seen the crowd of expectant purchasers gathering round the Government retail-dealers, know how necessary the measure was, and how much relief may be yet afforded by it."

"From this summary of what has been done regarding sale of Government grain to the public, we see that rule 8, clause *g*, has not been brought into play to any

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excessive degree, and that it cannot have had any adverse influence on private trade. The places and tracts to which the orders for sale apply constitute but a small portion of the distressed districts,—not more than one-fifth of the whole. The southern half of Tirhoot, the south-eastern part of Chumparun, the whole of Sarun, Shahabad, Gya, and Patna, two-thirds of Bhagulpore, three-fourths of Mongbyr, two-thirds of Purneah, the whole of Maldah, the northern half of Dinagepore, four-fifths of Rungpore, almost the whole of Bogra, are as yet entirely free from sales of Government grain, and continue to offer an excellent field for private enterprise. Whether the sales be hereafter extended over these last-named tracts will mainly depend on the action of trade. If it shall be found that the supplies are not being brought in by trade and distress is threatened, then succour must be immediately afforded to the people from the Government stores. But even the sales which have been ordered would be immediately suspended if the trade brought in supplies."

"The price at which Government grain is sold is fixed with reference to the rule already quoted, that is, according to the prices at the nearest large mart accessible by rail and river *plus* such addition as may be thought proper. The rates actually ordered range from 10 to 12 seers of cleaned rice for the rupee; the larger part perhaps is sold at 12 seers. The rates are the retail rates at which local dealers sell the Government rice to the people."

"The prices for the Government sales, though more than double as dear as those of ordinary years, are yet considerably cheaper than famine rates, which may be stated at from 5 to 7 seers the rupee, under the status and circumstances of the Behar Province. These famine rates have for a time prevailed in many parts of the distressed districts; but the effect soon becomes neutralized by the relief operations. Whether such a result be open to economic objection or not, it must be attained if the people are to be saved. For the lengthened prevalence of famine rates in any locality means a slow-wasting misery to many thousands, which can end only in death. This dreadful tendency has to be arrested and counteracted. And I believe it to be the universal opinion of natives qualified to judge, that, but for the efforts of Government, famine prices and their fatal consequences would have ere this spread all over the distressed districts, but have been averted by the Government operations, and could not have been effectually averted otherwise. The fact that prices have more than once risen to famine rates, 6 and 7 seers of rice per rupee, at the two capitals of Tirhoot, namely, Durbhunga and Mozufferpore, under the freest action of trade, alone shows what the prices would have been in the interior and what disastrous effects would have ensued, but for the Government operations. The moral effect, too, as acknowledged by the natives themselves, has been great. On the eve of famine, besides the fear of deficient supply, there is always another fear, namely, this, that those who have grain to sell will nevertheless hold it, hoarding against some future time, harder even than the present, when society itself will be almost broken up by depopulation. I have repeatedly heard such dread expressed by the natives. But persons of this class (which is numerous and influential) seeing the Government enter the field with long strings of grain-laden carts, gather hope and assurance and resume their business of selling. The effect of the Government measures in dissipating these alarms has been beneficial, and this too before any depot has been opened or any grain sold. Still, however, despite these measures, despite also the high prices and other inducements to sell, there are very many persons who hoard their grain against calamity yet to happen. This alone shows how extensive the hoarding would have been but for our proceedings."

"I have quoted the prices of rice as famine prices. If rice had been the only grain in the market, such prices must have caused great distress before the effect of the Government stores could have been felt. But happily, there have been, and still to some extent are, other cheaper food-grains in the North Behar markets. The Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee price-currents show, however, that these grains are being exhausted; maize was quoted at 11 seers per rupee in the Mudhoobunnee statement for the 19th April, and the lesser millet at 9 seers per rupee in Durbhunga. In Chumparun and Sarun the quotations for barley are still moderate. But though these grains supply a very substantial part of the food of the poor during a portion of the year, yet they are not largely consumed by the middle and cultivating classes. No large stocks of these grains are ordinarily kept, and according to the careful reports compiled by districts officers at the beginning of the scarcity, rice constitutes the largest element in the food of the majority of the people of North Behar. It is therefore by the price of common rice that the natives themselves guage the pressure upon a particular locality, and the Government has therefore adopted that standard in estimating the severity of distress in any sub-division or circle."

"The determination of the place of sale and of the price is not left to the discretion of the local officers; it has in no place been undertaken without the sanction of the Commissioner, and in most places the sanction of the Government has been previously obtained."

"In every mart without exception in the distressed districts special inquiry has been made of the local traders as to whether they would or would not import grain. In the most distressed tracts they generally said they would not. To all of them offers were made of advances of Government money if they would import grain on their own account. To a limited extent only were these offers accepted. At Patna an additional branch was made from the railway for Government grain in order to set free the previously existing branch for private trade in the Tirhoot direction."

"Private trade has been and still is conspicuously active in Rungpore, Maldah, Purneah, and Sarun, and is becoming so in the remainder of the distressed districts. Its general activity has been increasing week by week as the season advances, especially in the direction of Patna, Tirhoot, and Chumparun."

"Without undertaking to say whether private trade would have made use of the abundant local carriage of Tirhoot, if Government had not taken it up, I must observe that, up to the end of it January, Government had taken up but a small part of the carriage, the greater part being available to traders if they could succeed in engaging it. Up to that time, however, private trade did not undertake much in that district. The field was open then, but it was not occupied."

"Owing, however, to the early completion of the transport work everywhere, except in East Tirhoot and in the Brahmapooter valley, the greater portion of the vast amount of carriage recently employed by Government is now liberated for the service of any traders who can succeed in engaging it. The tens of thousands of carts lately in the service of the Government, or of its contractors, in Sarun, Chumparun, West Tirhoot, Bhagulpore, Purneah, Dinagepore, are now available. Further, a large amount of Government reserve carriage, collected beyond the limits of Bengal, is now employed in Tirhoot, liberating *pro tanto* the local carriage for the use of trade."

"Besides the sales to the public, there are the sales of Government grain to the relief laborers. The policy was laid down thus in the Governor-General's resolution of the 7th November 1873:"—

"'The State will be in the position of an employer of labour on an unusually large scale, and is justified in doing that which all other employers do, namely, selecting the mode of remunerating its work-people most acceptable to them and most suitable to the surrounding circumstances. Such remuneration will generally be in kind, that is, in food-grain. For this particular purpose, then, supplies of grain will be purchased and laid in both by the Government of India and the local Government."

"The principle thus laid down has been acted on here and there almost from the commencement; still the progress was slow. Partly, our officers desired to afford every chance to private trade, partly also they were waiting till their own store-houses were filled. The general result was that up to the end of April very little of Government grain was used for the relief labourers. The time has now come for paying them in kind, either by distributing grain, or by giving tokens, on production of which grain can be obtained, or by supplying grain to traders to be retailed by them among the men."

"It has long been urged by the natives of all classes that some means of subsistence should be advanced to cultivators to be repaid at coming harvests. In some districts I have been pressed upon the subject by clamorous crowds of cultivators. Such aid would naturally be given in the shape of food-grain. It was not possible to do this at first, and the aid was given in money; but now we have the means of affording it in grain, and we must be prepared for the demand increasing as the season advances. This proceeding will demand careful and detailed inquiry, so that the advances may be distributed among the right men, with due precautions for repayment hereafter. The agency of the zemindars will be employed in settling these advances, and the old resident cultivators of the villages will be invited to club together. Anxious inquiries on this subject are everywhere made by the natives. When the rains set in the men must be tilling their fields, and are precluded from earning wages elsewhere. But what if there is no food to be bought, or if they have nothing to buy it with; or if to raise the means they part with their little capital, their seed-grain, and their cattle? The consequences of a failure here might be felt long after the period of the present trouble."

"It is this measure which can be most depended upon to prevent that which is so much feared, namely the consumption for food of the grain which ought to be reserved for seed. The motive for this will be removed by a judicious system of food advances. Whether seed will be forthcoming for all the sowings, is a difficult question. Much seed-grain is held both by the trade and the land-holding classes. The sowings for the early crops of rice have been extensive up to date, which promise well for the future. Still deficiencies may occur in some localities, and the local officers have been authorized to exchange a limited quantity of their food-grain to seed-grain to be reserved for sowing; and we are endeavouring to purchase a moderate quantity of seed-grain for distrubution, if need arises anywhere."

"By some it may be thought strange that if there is so extensive a famine, so small a part of the Government stores should have been expended up to the beginning of May. The explanation is that we have given assistance to the people in money, lest our depots should be prematurely drawn upon, and have postponed assistance in grain, so long as that might be safely possible. In the first stage of the trouble the dearth was of employment rather than of grain, and we have acted accordingly. In the second stage, just beginning, the dearth may probably be of grain. For that we are prepared, as the stores are now *in situ*."

"Looking at the distressed districts as a whole, I should say that the first ten days of May, forming a brief though critical period, have passed off favourably. A fall of rain has afforded some employment in sowing for the next harvest, and has raised the hopes of the people for the future. Too much regard, however, must not be paid to such hopes. When in February last similar rain enabled the husbandman to sow some supplementary crops to be gathered in May, the people were in high spirits; but those very crops are in many places withered now. The public health has been good. The cattle have been free from epidemic disease. The increase of distress has been gradual; there has been no sudden flocking of people to the relief works. Though prices have risen, in some places touching for a moment even famine rates, there has been no panic anywhere. Though the number of persons receiving relief in its various shapes is rising, still it is becoming more and more possible to deal with the several classes of cases after due consideration and inquiry. The better enforcement of labour system on all the works has progressed without any large numbers leaving the works in the manner described in my last narrative. One case only of this nature, and this in a smaller degree, has occurred (in the Dinagepore district), and that is being inquired into.

"In attempting to enforce any change, however excellent, we must observe the shy, timid disposition of these poor, rude, untaught creatures—so prone to believe that any new order must be for their hurt—so ready to face inevitable death instead of trying to work on a plan they do not understand, and then to bear the lingering misery so silently that their state would not be known to us unless we searched it out. This description is drawn from our certain knowledge in many thousands of instances. Such is the character of the majority of the one million and a half of persons on the works, towards whom I have directed that the utmost patience and carefulness be shown, although there is an important minority of sturdy persons from whom a proper amount of work must be exacted."

"Persons of the Brahmin caste are becoming more numerous on the works. This is to be encouraged: high as the caste may be, its members may and do perform manual labour in the field; and where the men work, their families may do the same. So also large numbers of women, who ordinarily work with their hands at home, now work at the village tanks close by. They would not be fit recipients of charitable relief, nor would they be suited for the light work, spinning, &c., provided for women of the classes above them. But careful inquiry has shown that there are no women of delicate nurture on these works. Indeed, they cannot have any motive for resorting there. Such persons have only to apply for relief to the group officer as he visits the village several times a week, and they would obtain suitable relief. I have given reiterated instructions for searching out such persons who are often but too ready to die of hunger without making a complaint to any one."

"The conclusion gains strength everywhere that the excavation of village tanks affords the best kind of relief work. Here is work close to the doors of the poorest. Here can the unpaid supervision of village headmen be obtained. Here is water to be reached in this time of drought.'

"During the fortnight under review there has been marked progress in enforcing system on the relief works, and in exacting a reasonable amount of labour from those who are really able to work. Endeavour has also been made to induce the able-bodied to feel that they truly gain by exerting themselves on piece-work instead of idling on daily wages."

"I will not mention those zeminders who have failed to do what their duty required of them; because whosoever they are, I trust they will improve before the season of trouble is over. But I may say that, in every district north of the Ganges, several zemindars have already distinguished themselves. I have recently had the pleasure of receiving the zemindars of the Monghyr district and of thanking them for their services, which have greatly lightened the work of relief in that district. I expect that, before the close of the operations, there will be a long catalogue of creditable deeds done by the zemindars."

"I have also the satisfaction of acknowledging the assistance in relief operations afforded by the resident indigo planters in North-west Tirhoot, in North Chumparun, and in Sarun. The factories are so dotted over the Sarun district that there the organisation of the circle and sub-circle system has been found unnecessary. The relief circles or sub-circles in these three districts managed by indigo planters are full one hundred in number."

"In several districts the officials for the 'groups' or sub circles, consisting of from five to ten villages each, are found from among the village accountants (putwarees) and the headmen (munduls); which, again, is a satisfactory circumstance."

"The transport of grain has been completed some weeks before the time in Sarun, Chumparun, Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Dinagepore. Some work, comparatively inconsiderable, remains in Rungpore, Bogra, Maldah and Monghyr, Gya and Shahabad; but in East Tirhoot alone is there anything of consequence remaining; and so many resources are now being brought to bear on that one line that completion within the time is probable. Out of 346,911 tons to be transported north of the Ganges, 293,111 tons have been carried towards the interior from the north bank of the river up to date. Considering the anxiety once felt about the inland transport, I trust that this result will appear satisfactory."

"Finding the distress to be certainly less than the expectation in the Monghyr, Gya, and Shahabad districts, I have made some reduction in their allotments of grain."

"It is very difficult to give a precise number of all the persons who, in some shape or other, are at this date receiving assistance from Government. But taking all those employed on works or on famine service, receiving charitable relief, purchasing Government grain, receiving advances, benefiting by advances made to landholders and traders, I calculate that the total must amount to nearly two millions, though I do not think it exceeds that number. This calculation affords answer to the natural inquiry as to the real extent of the famine. Out of so large a number there must be some unworthy recipients of public bounty, and some who might have tided over the trouble without resorting to relief works; but most of the above number really need the aid they are receiving; many of them would be in dangerous distress without it, and but for it many of them would perish. And besides these there must, I fear, be an unknown number in severe straits who have not yet reached the stage of seeking Government assistance. And from what I have seen I should say that the lowest classes in Tirhoot and in some other districts have a very poor physical constitution, and obtain but a stinted and precarious livelihood in ordinary times. When, therefore, the price of grain is more than doubled, perhaps trebled (as it now is), and simultaneously employment grows slack, these weakly people fall into trouble, under which their little strength fails fast. I have been happy to receive reports from all quarters, of the improved appearance of these poor people after they have been on relief works for a short time, which proves that, despite shortcomings and faults in our system here and there, they have been well cared for and punctually paid."

"The reserve of officers and officials on the relief operations (numbering 750 in all) is being formed in the proportion of one-tenth upon the strength now in active employment, in order to replace casualities and to fill up other deficiencies. I have to testify strongly to the humane and devoted conduct of the large body of officials of all grades employed on this difficult service under exposure to a fierce climate at an inclement season. If the famine is to continue, as at present, bound down and confined by the arm of administration, we must largely depend on the skill, foresight, and endurance of our officers of all grades."

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 14th May 1874.

No. 1716 dated the 15th May 1874.

From A. O. Hume, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Rev. Agri. and Commerce, to Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter 3125 S.-R. of the 14th instant, submitting the seventeenth Special Narrative of the Famine in Bengal.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has perused this Narrative with much satisfaction, and I am directed to express his entire concurrence in the explanation given by Sir Richard Temple in paragraph 38 of the Narrative, of the measures adopted by Government for the relief of distress and the disposal of the stores of grain laid in for that purpose.

3. The Government of India fully appreciate and entirely approve of the thorough and judicious manner in which His Honor continues to meet, as they arise, all the exigencies of this great and complicated work-

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE LORDS ON THE FAMINE.

(HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 24.)

THE Duke of Argyll called attention to the papers presented to Parliament relative to the Famine in Bengal. He observed that famines were unfortunately by no means of rare occurrence in India, and this fact deepened the responsibility of the Government, because they ought consequently to know the signs, the cause, and the consequences of these disastrous events. He was induced to place implicit confidence in Lord Northbrook and Sir G Campbell on account of the early conviction they arrived at of the probability of this approach of famine, and because of the immediate precautions taken by them to alleviate the evil. In view of the danger of interfering with the ordinary operations of trade, on which depended the supply of the food of an enormous population, the duty was impressed on the Government of India of making a speedy declaration that private trade would not be interfered with, but at the same time the Indian Government were informed that in those districts where the private trade could not provide a sufficiency of food they ought to purchase and import food for the population. It was a mistake to suppose that Lord Northbrook had neglected to announce that he was prepared to rely on local efforts and local support. Neither could it be truly said that Lord Northbrook neglected the question of local transport, for when Sir G. Campbell's health gave way the Viceroy sent to relieve him Sir Richard Temple, who had displayed great energy and ability in making preparations for local transport. As to the charge brought against Lord Northbrook for permitting the export of food, the clear and convincing arguments of Lord Northbrook himself afforded a sufficient defence of the line of conduct pursued. He protested against the statement that Lord Northbrook should be judged by the result, if that meant that Lord Northbrook must be condemned if a certain amount of loss of life should occur in consequence of the famine, for during the Irish Famine we failed to save many lives, and, he asked, what were the difficulties experienced at that time in Ireland compared with the difficulties which the Government would have to contend against in the case of a famine in such a country as India? With regard to the proposal that the Imperial Exchequer of this country should lend its aid for the relief of India, he observed it gave him satisfaction to find that the Government adhered to the principle of maintaining a separation between the finances of India and England, and he concluded by moving for the production of certain papers respecting the Bengal Famine.

The Marquis of Salisbury.—My Lords,—Having had an opportunity at an earlier period in the Session of making the observations which I felt it my duty to offer with reference to the policy that had been pursued in India, I will not weary you by attempting to repeat them on the present occasion. But I cannot do otherwise than express my gratification that my noble friend opposite has thought fit to give us, not only the pleasure of hearing a most instructive and most eloquent speech (hear, hear), but also that defence of his conduct while he was responsible as Indian Minister which every responsible Minister owes to the public of this country. For I quite agree with him in thinking, anomalous, difficult, and intricate as the duties and the position of the Secretary of State occasionally are, there is undoubtedly, with respect to all that is done in India, a great responsibility resting on him to the people of this country. And that acceleration of the means of communication to which my noble friend alluded if it is, as he says, in some sense a temptation, is also a great addition to the responsibilities of his office. He is bound to keep himself fully acquainted with all the Government of India is doing; he is bound to see that the Government of India is in no degree and at no time uncertain as to the policy which he himself is prepared to sanction, and yet he must do this without diminishing, without trenching unduly on the responsibility—above all, without lowering the dignity and high position—of that great officer whose estimation in the eyes of the people of India is the mainspring of the government of that country. (Hear, hear.) My lords, the matters to which my noble friend has refered are detailed fully in the papers now on your lordships' table. It has been said that the time has not yet come for judging the Viceroy's conduct. I confess I cannot see what future revelations or what future events can place the Parliament of this country in a better position to judge of it than they are now. (Hear, hear.) The papers have been laid on the table. Even that temporary *lacuna* which has been attributed to Sir H. Anderson—of whom my right hon. friend has not expressed too high an opinion—has been supplied and placed within the reach of all. I will not dwell at length on the circumstances of the Viceroy's policy. I think we are all agreed that in every particular except one he did every thing which we, looking at his proceedings after the event would desire that he should have done. There was one deficiency—a deficiency which he has himself acknowledged, although the blame for it rests in no degree on him. (Hear, hear.) I have no doubt that the transport arrangements were delayed for too long a period. If I could put my finger on any one point of that kind, it would be to say that considerable embarrassment and some suffering might probably have been spared if the Durbungah Railway had been made sooner than it was. But, as my noble friend has said, the Viceroy must rely on the opinions of others, the same as the Governor of Bengal; and no one can blame the local officers who could not bring themselves to believe either in the terrible aspects of the phenomena themselves, or in the singular and marvellous rapidity with which they burst forth. It was the sudden rise in prices, the sudden failure of resources, the sudden destitution of the population, which took so many of those officers by surprise. They thought it would come on them to some extent gradually. Misled by the too sanguine tone of a certain number of those local officers, I believe it is true that the transport arrangements were delayed too long. That deficiency has been fully made up now, and it was, it seems to me, the main deficiency that can be attributed to the Viceroy's Government in this crisis. It appears to me that Lord Northbrook has shown marvellous energy and foresight. The resolution to maintain his own opinion between two adverse forces of criticism acting on him at the same time in a capricious and fitful manner, and yet with extreme violence—the resolution to adhere steadily to the views he had formed upon thought and inquiry and to carry them out to a successful issue—these are, my lords, the qualities which do not, perhaps, at the moment earn praise, but they are qualities which make a great administrator and secure lasting and never-failing fame. (Hear, hear.) It has been the duty of my noble friend to dwell upon and justify the past policy of the Viceroy and the office over which he presided during the period that he held it. I will not follow him further into that subject, and my only excuse for detaining your lordships any longer is that I wish to allude to one or two points which refer to the policy of the Viceroy as it has been developed during the period that I have been connected with the India Office. There is one point to which I am glad my noble friend adverted. A very great authority—a noble friend who was formerly Viceroy of India—has been arrayed against us on the financial policy of this Government towards that of India. My noble friend has laid it down that it was the duty of the English Government—and I think he has rather reproached us for want of generosity and humanity in falling short of our duty—to have given India the benefit of an English guarantee. Now, two policies have been recommended for the relief of the Indian Treasury—viz., the one to make a gift to India, and the other to help her by a guarantee. I think anybody who cast his eyes this morning on the telegram giving the financial state of India would see how absurd is the proposal that a gift should be made to her from the Treasury of England. There is not a colony which would not have the right to come in and ask for the same thing. Why, what was the state of the Indian Treasury? There is a certain item called "extraordinary expenditure," which may, perhaps, mislead the ordinary reader. This "extraordinary expenditure" is for remunerative purposes. It is for irrigation, canals, railways, or other works, which will yield to the Government a return on the money laid out. It is, therefore, no more a part of the ordinary Budget of the country than an outlay for draining his lands reclaiming his waste lands would be part of the ordinary expenditure of a landlord. Well, excluding this extraordinary expenditure and also the famine expenditure, what is the state of the case? For the present year there is a surplus of 1,192,000*l*. In the same way, for the following year there is a surplus of 1,763,000*l*. That is the surplus calculated upon for the year 1875. Then, the famine expenditure represents a yearly charge of 260,000*l*., and with what face could a country with a surplus of 1,763,000*l*. come to England and say, "You must relieve us of this extra charge of 260,000*l*.?" It would be a most shameful piece of national mendicancy. (Hear, hear.) I now come to the guarantee I have always thought that this question of a guarantee was a question rather of words; because I have never been able to contemplate a state of things in which the credit of England would survive after the debt of India was repudiated. But that may be a matter of opinion. The question is—Is this guarantee which my noble friend is so anxious to obtain out of the English Treasury worth having? Now, there is nothing which the English people are so vain about as their guarantee. But figures do not always support the dictates of national vanity in that respect; and I think when my noble friend said you must gain three-quarters per cent. advantage by getting the English guarantee for the Indian Loan, he could hardly have looked at the Share List of this morning. If he consults that valuable document, he will find the Turkish Guaranteed Loan, which happens to bear the same interest as the Indian Loan. It was contracted during the Turkish War, as my noble friend opposite will remember, and with some difficulty a guarantee was obtained from the House of Commons for the amount of that loan. Of course, I don't pretend that Turkish credit is all that can be desired. (A laugh.) But a guarantee of course depends on the credit of the guarantor, and not on that of the country for which the guarantee is given. Well, my noble friend will find that the Turkish Loan guaranteed by England is at 4 per cent., and that the minimum price of it is below the minimum price of the Unguaranteed Indian Loan, so that the only effect of that magnificent promise of an English guarantee would have been to lower the price at which the Indian Loan would have stood. This Turkish Loan stands at a premium of one, and the Indian Unguaranteed Loan at one and a quarter; so that the benefit which my noble friend intends to obtain for India is a minus quantity. This may seem extraordinary, but the value of stocks depends not only on the credit of the country which borrows, but upon whether they are large enough to be easily sold or bought. Small stocks are not in favour with the investor because they cannot be got rid of when he wishes, and they consequently bear a lower price than loans of larger amount. The great advantage of ordinary Indian loans, as of Consols, is that they are so large and held by so many people that one can always purchase or get rid of the stock. A small stock guaranteed by England of £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 would not have been sought by investors, so that it would have been in the position now occupied by the Turkish guaranteed loan. I trust that on referring to the share list the noble lord would be satisfied that even from his own point of view the English Government has been guilty of no want of generosity to the people of India in not offering a guarantee. The supply of food in the distressed districts has been the subject of anxiety out of doors. There is an impression that the Viceroy had not made sufficient provision, and that as the famine goes on as it undoubtedly will, lasting into months when the transport will be more difficult, a deficiency will be found. Just before the meeting of Parliament the Viceroy telegraphed that he expected at the worst period to have something under 3,000,000 on his hands for three months, from the end of May to the end of August, a smaller number in April, May, and September, and still fewer in March, October, and November, adding that there would be distress, but not general, in nine other districts, and that the Government stores of rice were 420,000 tons. Taking the well-known allowance of 1½lb. a day, I found that this would absorb 413,000 tons, and I confess I was rather alarmed. We pressed him earnestly to increase his purchases, acting under the impression that after a certain period it would not be easy to obtain rice in Burmah. The Viceroy, in reply, promised to increase his stores, but assured us it was quite within his power to obtain a larger supply from Burmah whenever he might feel the need of it, while in the Punjab there is an enormous store of grain from the last harvest, and the coming harvest promises to be one of extreme richness and abundance. Being pressed very strongly, the Viceroy distinctly told us he was under no apprehension of the failure of the supply. Knowing his decision and his means of knowledge, I have no doubt he has quite satisfied himself, and that we may be perfectly secure, whatever happens, against the failure of relief for want of the necessaries of life. His policy is one which the noble duke can best defend, but with which I have no fault to find, and which has been carried out with a vigour and energy beyond praise by those under him. We cannot now tell at what period the famine will reach its worst, nor can we judge how much suffering will be its result. Only the other day I had a letter from the Viceroy, pointing out that the mortality among children is necessarily beyond the power of any Government to control. Parents often will not bring their children until it is almost too late to rescue them, and any attempt to take them forcibly would be at once interpreted as a covert design to force them to become Christians. It is, therefore, impossible for the Government in many instances to avoid disease, and in some instances death. I quite concur with my noble friend in earnestly protesting against the notion that in judging the Viceroy by the results of his policy we are to take the losses that may arise as a necessary proof that he has failed. (Hear.) We must judge of it by the evidence that lies before us, and I have no doubt that when the confusion and panic that have recently prevailed have cleared away, when people have forgotten the scenes that have been so powerfully depicted, but which are in some degree likely to mislead, when they can judge dispassionately of the dangers that had to be met and the enormous difficulties to be overcome they will wonder at the energy and foresight displayed and will pronounce that England has proved herself, at least in this instance, worthy of the tremendous task she has undertaken in governing this vast dependency, intrusted by Providence to her care. (Cheers.)

Lord Ettrick said he was opposed in opinion to both Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Argyll, and also to the Viceroy of India and the Indian Council in this country. He was convinced that there did not exist a person more devoted to his duty than the Viceroy, but he thought that it was a considerable error on the part of the Indian Government not to have prevented the export of the food of the people, and he regretted that the English Government did not intervene in a direct form for the relief of the people of India by a grant of public money.

Lord Lawrence acknowledged the energy and public spirit of the Viceroy and the officers acting in India, but in his judgment it would have been politic to place an embargo on the export of food from the ports of Bengal, and he believed that no harm would have been done if, in the first instance, the Indian Government had gone into the market and bought food. He also advocated a Government guarantee to enable India to obtain a loan on easy terms.

THE CARLIST WAR IN BISCAY.

["TIMES'" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SANTANDER, APRIL 29.

YESTERDAY at 2 P.M. the movement of the Third Army Corps under Marshal Concha began by an assault upon the Carlist positions on the heights of Las Munecas.

The First Corps co-operated by the road of Sopuerta, the fire extending along the whole line.

The heights of Las Munecas were taken, Marshal Concha passing the night there.

To the right of Somorrostro the troops took one by one all the positions which had been ordered to be captured by Marshal Serrano, the Carlists retiring along the whole line without offering much resistance.

The losses are not great.

This morning the attack recommenced.

A number of wounded are now entering the port in two steamers.

SANTANDER, APRIL 30.

Marshal Concha's turning movement is considered so far to have been successful.

Great satisfaction is expressed at head-quarters, the troops having fought with great gallantry.

After taking Santullar and Ferreira, Marshal Concha occupied a commanding position on the heights of Corbera, steadily driving the Carlists before him in a south-easterly direction. The resistance has not yet, however, been very determined, the best of the Carlist troops not having been engaged, but their advantageous position enabled them to inflict considerable losses. 400 Republicans are already reported *hors de combat*. Boats full of wounded men are arriving at Castro. A few Carlist prisoners have been taken, and sent to Santander.

According to a report, which requires confirmation, some Carlists were refused quarter by the Carabineers and shot.

Marshal Concha, after effecting a junction with Serrano's right, which yesterday was extended to meet him, will push on for the Galdames Heights, and there the most arduous and important part of his work will begin, as those heights dominate the whole country. He will, if successful, be able to descend upon the Carlist positions and completely turn the Carlist left, forcing them to abandon their present positions from Somorrostro. Even then, there are formidable heights near Bilbao which may involve severe fighting.

There has been a complete change in the weather to-day, rain falling steadily nearly all day, which is very unfavourable to the Republicans, as the hills occupied by the Carlists are so steep that if the ground be slippery they become almost insurmountable. The weather, therefore, is somewhat impeding operations.

Cannonading began yesterday at Somorrostro at 4 in the afternoon, and was kept up till nightfall. The firing was directed against Pedro Abanto. The Carlists are replying very feebly. A smart, but ineffective, fusillade has been kept up on both sides, no attempt being made to carry intrenchments or gain ground; in fact, there are too few troops left in Somorrostro to attempt to carry positions to such immense strength.

THE CESSION OF FIJI TO GREAT BRITAIN.

THE *New Zealand Herald* of the 2nd instant contains the following information relating to the cession of the Fiji Islands to Great Britain:—News from Fiji to the 6th March was obtained by special boat from the Bau to catch the Marion Rennie at Suva. As soon as the news of the refusal to cede reached Levuka and the other islands there was great agitation. The settlers unanimously refused to recognise any Government or Constitution. They charged the King and Ministers with having treacherously subverted the old Constitution, and would not allow it to be reimposed upon them at their own pleasure. They therefore refused to obey it and threw themselves on the protection of the foreign consuls. Maafu also seceded from the Government, and declared that no taxes should be raised in his part of the kingdom. Everything was in anarchy and confusion. There was no choice, and Cakobau again offered the cession of the island, which has been accepted, and Fiji is now virtually a British colony. Such is the change in the position during the last fortnight. The official notification was issued on the 20th, and sent by special boat from Levuka to catch the Mongol at Kandavau.

"Consular Notice.—Islands Ceded to Great Britain.—Commodore, foreign Consuls, Mr. Thurston, and Chief Justice, with certain native chiefs will meet and arrange form of government *ad interim*.

"(Signed) E. L. LAYARD, H.B.M. Consul.

"British Consulate, Levuka, March 20, 1874."

The Private Secretary to the Governor has supplied information to the editor of the New Zealand *Herald*, informing him that his Excellency the Governor has received a despatch from the Commodore, which states that upon the 20th ultimo the Fijian chiefs formally requested her Majesty the Queen to undertake the government of the islands. His Excellency's Private Secretary adds:—

"Although it does not necessarily follow that her Majesty's Government will accept the cession, it is impossible to remodel the Government on the past basis; and the Commodore has requested the foreign consuls to advise with the representatives of King Cakobau to arrange for a provisional form under which laws can be administered and order secured.

"His Excellency has also been informed by the Commodore that, in the course of inquiries instituted by himself and her Majesty's Consul, he has ascertained that during the two years ending 31st December, 1873, the expenditure of the *de facto* Government of Fiji had amounted to £124,000, while the revenue had been only £42,000.

"The present grand divisions of the debt may be thus stated,—Borrowed on debentures, £50,900; payable on demand, £36,145. The interest due on debentures amounts to £4,4 3s. 4d. a month, of the payment of which the Commodore can see no prospect.

"Government House, Auckland, 1st April, 1874."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

4, Rampart Row, W.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET,
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables, which, from the numerous testimonials received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Ceylon, Batavia, Manilla, the Straits and Siam are now shown to be the only ones appreciated in the places named. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production, and will bear favourable comparison with those of any European makers.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of BILLIARDS, BATTUE, and BAGATELLE may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS RENOVATED.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS,

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener. Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

PRICE PER BOTTLE—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Were are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

C. LAZARUS & Co. would urge the necessity of parties refraining from purchasing in Europe articles of Furniture said to be made expressly for India. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE. ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES:
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

YEARLY RATES OF PREMIUM ON AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS.			10 PREMIUMS.			15 PREMIUMS.			Age next Birthday.
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS.			25 PREMIUMS.			30 PREMIUMS.			Age next Birthday.
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,
Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, full Copy of Opinions of Lord Sandhurst and Dr. Mouat, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to the Agents.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,975
Do.	1862	£300,650
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, goods on the borders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds.....£ 1,602,870 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.				FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.			
	With Profits.		Without Profits.		One year.		Seven years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	38	7	30	0	21	1	22	0
25	41	6	32	13	23	2	24	10
30	44	10	35	15	26	1	27	5
35	48	6	39	8	28	10	29	10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
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Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets	Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.

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After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and, are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring	£9,717,589-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,992,449-12- 0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were...	£967,709- 3- 5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480	0	0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240	0	0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240	0	0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246	0	0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	" 123	0	0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123	0	0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

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